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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. 'Direct Confrontation' Strategy Assailed [Bogachev] AA 1
START Delegations Hold Plenary Session 19 Oct AA 1
U.S. Missile Deployment in Europe Condemned AA 2
Weinberger Remarks [Ponomarev] AA 2
Preparing Sites [Serov] AA 2
'Super Submarine' To Be Operational Soon [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 20 Oct] AA 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Zagladin Queried on Food Program, Foreign Policy [Rome L'UNITA 16 Oct] CC 1
Nicaragua Reaches Security Council Despite U.S. CC 5
UN Body Warned of Attacks on Nuclear Facilities [Menkes] CC 5
Materials on Pipeline Controversy, Progress CC 6
Reagan Address, Policy [Zholkver] CC 6
'Slave Labor' Disavowal [Kuznetsov] CC 6
Italian Equipment Seizure [IZVESTIYA] CC 7
PRAVDA Reports Rashidov AAPSO Session Address [12 Oct] CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

19 Oct State Department Conference Assessed A 1
Kozyakov Commentary A 1
'Slanderous Attacks' [Kornilov] A 2
Further Report [PRAVDA] A 2
U.S. Stance on Oil-Producing Areas Viewed A 3
No Imports Needed [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN Oct] A 3
U.S. Policy Affected [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN Oct] A 3
Expansion of U.S. 'Special Forces' Scored [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] A 4
IZVESTIYA Views Wallace Candidacy for Governorship [7 Oct] A 5

CHINA

Hu Yaobang Cited on Talks, Attacks USSR Policy B 1
U.S. Opposes Normalization of USSR-PRC Relations B 1
TRUD Quotes RENMIN RIBAO on U.S. Taiwan Policy [12 Oct] B 2
TRUD Carries Items on PRC Bridge, Cave Dwellings [16 Oct] B 2
PRAVDA Reports VNA Rejection of PRC Charges [16 Oct] B 2

SOUTH ASIA

Anti-U.S. March on Embassy in Kabul 18 Oct D 1
U.S. Aid to Afghan Rebels; Soviet Position D 1
Karmal Address on Role of People's Militia D 2
[Fadeyev]
U.S. Journal Cited on Arms to Pakistan D 3

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR's Honecker Views FRG, GDR Differences F 1
[PRAVDA 16 Oct]
GDR Leaders Acknowledge Brezhnev, Tikhonov Cable F 3
Cooperation With GDR Seen in Industrial Robotics F 3
[Tosunyan in IZVESTIYA 7 Oct]
Promyslov Receives Warsaw Mayor, Delegation F 3
Church, Underground Groups Aid Polish Unrest F 4
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 20 Oct]
Polish General Chronicles Military Cooperation F 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Oct]
Moscow Radio Marks Upcoming Albanian Anniversary F 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greet South Yemeni Leader H 1
[PRAVDA 14 Oct]
Israel Planning Annexation of Lebanese Territory H 1
[Nikolayev]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Publishes USSR-Ethiopia Communique [17 Oct] J 1
Mengistu Statement J 4
USIA Director's Upcoming African Tour Viewed J 5
U.S. Military Cooperation With S. Africa Scored J 5
Solidarity With S. African Political Prisoners J 6
UN Observance [Vasilets] J 6
WPC Statement J 7
Opposition to IMF Loan for South Africa Noted J 7
Anniversary of USSR-Angolan Treaty Marked J 8
[Raykerus in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 7 Oct]
Brezhnev Sends Greetings to Botswana President J 8

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme Soviet Commissions Meet 19 October R 1
Hungarian Radio Interviews Soviet Economist R 1
[Budapest]
PRAVDA Reviews Anthology on Communist Education [11 Oct] R 3
Chernenko Writes Book on Soviet Housing R 7
Soviet Lithuania's Achievements Reviewed R 8

Kazakhstan's Kunayev Addresses Diplomats R 9
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Sep]
Grishkyavichus on Intelligentsia, Russification R 10
[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Oct]
Armenian Central Committee Holds Plenum R 13
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 7 Oct]
New Central Asian Muslim Board Leader Elected R 13
Continuing Observance of Religious Rites Noted R 14
[Kamenev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Oct]
Leader Appearances for 12-19 Oct Reported R 14
Aliyev Attends Celebration R 14
Gorbachev Attends Meeting R 14
Grishin Receives Delegation R 15
Shevardnadze Chairs Plenum R 15
Zimyanin at Moscow Evening [PRAVDA 13 Oct] R 15

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

'Unofficial' Sources Cited on Poor Grain Crop [TANJUG] T 1
IZVESTIYA Reviews USSR Fodder Procurement T 1
[Pavlov, 15 Oct]
Shevardnadze Addresses Georgian CP Plenum T 3

U.S. 'DIRECT CONFRONTATION' STRATEGY ASSAILED

LD191404 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 19 Oct 82

["The Pentagon's Dangerous Conception" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS — TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Demonstrating its allegiance to the cause of peace, goodwill and sense of responsibility for the destinies of nations, the Soviet Union has pledged not to make first use of nuclear weapons.

By taking this history-making decision, the USSR has warned potential aggressors that nuclear war would spell a horrible, unprecedented blow at the whole of the world, all nations without exception.

When rejecting the first-strike concept, the Soviet Union parts from the premise that even the most "limited" use of nuclear arms -- be it a "demonstration" shot or the firing of howitzer nuclear munitions — would inevitably develop into universal nuclear war. This conflict would be no less ruinous to the aggressor than to the victim of the attack.

According to the Soviet military doctrine, one cannot win a nuclear war. In it the aggressor would suffer unavoidable defeat as well.

Given the present state of the USSR's strategic forces, the United States would not be able to deal a disarming blow to socialist countries. The Soviet Armed Forces are taking measures in order to minimise the influence of the factor of surprise in the aggressor's use of nuclear weapons so that the United States would not start hoping to escape unpunished after criminally unleashing nuclear war.

U.S. refusal to follow the USSR's example and assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons indicates the extremely dangerous toughening of Washington's course for military confrontation with socialist countries.

The new U.S. strategy of so-called "direct confrontation" interprets nuclear war as being winnable and, in some circumstances, expedient. According to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, practical preparations for nuclear war are being conducted in the United States with the hope of emerging victorious in it. The Pentagon is openly counting on developing the capability to "disarm" the Soviet Union by the first nuclear strike in the illusory hope that, in this case, retribution to the United States will be less trenchant.

With a range of land, sea and air basing options now used for nuclear arms, the Pentagon conceptions founded on the hope of attaining decisive military advantage by dealing the first, surprise strike have become hopelessly outmoded.

The nature of the current discussion in the United States about the first use of nuclear weapons and statements on this issue coming from White House and Pentagon officials demonstrate the cynical irresponsibility they in Washington are showing for the destinies of the world's nations, including the American people.

START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY SESSION 19 OCT

LD191452 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 19 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE CONDEMNED

Weinberger Remarks

LD191440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 19 Oct 82

["The Pentagon Chief's Tricks" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct (TASS) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has come out with the latest malicious anti-Soviet fabrications calculated to cast aspersions on the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR. In an interview to the Italian paper IL TEMPO the Pentagon chief, with characteristic irresponsibility, went as far as to say that the Soviet Union is allegedly violating its own commitment and "is continuing to deploy" medium-range missiles. It is difficult to imagine what kind of simpleton Weinberger thinks he is talking to, but his statements are calculatingly provocative. Who if not Washington knows all the details of the USSR's position on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe?

In May of this year, Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev, speaking at the 19th Congress of the Lenin Komsomol, stated that the USSR had unilaterally ceased deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the USSR, had also decided to reduce their number to a certain extent, and was already significantly reducing the number of these missiles. With regard to the assertions that the Soviet side's decision was not preventing it from continuing to deploy missiles in such a way -- for example, beyond the Urals -- that they could "reach" West European countries, the Soviet leader stated very clearly that no extra medium-range missiles would be deployed in areas from which the FRG and other West European countries could be reached. Into the bargain, this constructive Soviet decision, imbued with the wish to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of trust in Europe, envisaged not only a unilateral freeze, but also a halt to preparations for missile deployment, including a halt to the construction of launching sites.

One wonders why the U.S. defense secretary needed to distort so impudently the USSR's clear, precise policy on such an important subject as nuclear arms? The answer is definitely to be sought above all, in the unseemly intentions of the U.S. itself, which wants under any pretext to foist the deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe on the West Europeans, and not the amount planned in the notorious "two-faced NATO decision" of 1979, but considerably more.

As STERN wrote last week, the United States wants to deploy on FRG territory not 108 Pershing-II missiles, "as was planned," but 3.5 times more -- 385 missiles. It turns out that the Pentagon has worked out its own algebra -- U.S. generals are now linking the number 108 "not with missiles, but with installations from which these missiles will be launched." These are the tricks Washington is up to, appropriate only in the circus. As far as the USSR is concerned, it long ago supported the total elimination of all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Preparing Sites

LD191612 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 19 Oct 82

["Who Is For and Who Is Against Nuclear-Free Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Valdimir Serov writes:

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that, NATO representatives had paid a secret visit to the Netherlands to choose sites for U.S. cruise missiles with nuclear warheads even though the Netherlands' Government has not yet given its consent to it.

As is known, the 1979 Brussels decision of the NATO Council envisages the deployment in Western Europe of 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, including 48 missiles to be deployed on the Dutch territory.

The NATO leaders urged by Washington are feverishly active also in other NATO countries which the United States seeks to turn into a launchpad for its new missiles trained on the USSR and other socialist countries. Work to set up sites for the installation of U.S. cruise missiles was started in Comiso District in Italy. Such work is also conducted in the FRG, in the areas of the towns of Ramstein and Bitburg (Rhineland-Pfalz).

And according to the West German magazine STERN which quotes a number of U.S. military sources, the Pentagon intends to deploy in Western Germany three times as many Pershing-2 missiles as is envisaged by the aforementioned NATO decision, namely 385 such missiles.

The full-scale preparation for the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. missiles, just as the clearly unconstructive and unrealistic stand of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva show that Washington uses these talks as a smokescreen under whose cover it is implementing its plans to turn Western Europe into an arena of a so-called "limited" nuclear war it plans.

Leonid Brezhnev in his interview to the journal DER SPIEGEL warned about huge danger that these plans bring on peoples of Western Europe. He stressed that in order to neutralize mobile missiles it would be necessary to deal retaliatory strikes of high yield on the supposed areas of their deployment.

The Europeans have no wish to perish in an insane war planned by the Pentagon. They do not wish their continent to be turned into a heap of radioactive dust at the will of the USA. Therefore the demand to rid the continent of nuclear weapons sounds ever louder in Europe.

The most realistic way to achieve this are the flexible and constructive proposals advanced by the Soviet Union which envisage highly radical or less radical measures to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe, up to complete ridding of the continent of all types of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical weapons. This is envisaged however on the basis of reciprocity and with the indispensable observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

'SUPER SUBMARINE' TO BE OPERATIONAL SOON

PM200943 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Oct 82 p 4

[DAILY TELEGRAPH unnamed diplomatic correspondent report: "Soviet Battleship Sub 'Ready Soon' for Arctic Role"]

[Text] Bodo, Northern Norway -- The first of Russia's new Typhoon class super submarines will be operational "fairly soon," according to senior Norwegian officers.

Weighing 36,000 tons and more than 600 ft in length, they are as large as some wartime battleships.

The first vessel's movements and tests of its missile system have been monitored electronically, and probably by satellite, as it undergoes sea trials in the vicinity of the Kola Peninsula. The Typhoon class is Russia's answer to huge American Trident submarines.

NATO descriptions indicate that Russian designers have worked at high speed without attempting a radical new design.

The vessel is said to consist of two submarine hulls side by side enclosed in an unpressurised shell to provide streamlining. The 16 missiles, each with multiple warheads, are carried between the two hulls.

The missile is the SSN-20, an extremely accurate weapon with a range of 8,000 miles.

The submarine will probably be stationed in the Arctic Ocean. A second vessel of the same class has been launched at Archangel in the White Sea, but it is not yet ready for sea trials.

Both vessels are likely to operate from the partly operational new Russian naval base at Yokanda, in the Kola Peninsula.

The Norwegian commander in the north, Lt-Gen. Ulf Berg, and his second-in-command, Rear Adml Reidar Berg, are less worried by the Typhoon submarines than by the possibility that Russia will bring in more modern ships to protect them.

They are watching with some concern a steady improvement in the quality of Russian weaponry facing them on land, in the air and at sea.

Earlier this year, no fewer than nine sophisticated Back-fire bombers flew down the long Norwegian coastline on an exercise.

A further development has been the introduction of a new submarine launched antiship missile, which has a range of more than 100 miles and is guided by satellite.

The Americans have already warned the Norwegians that in an emergency they would not be able to guarantee a carrier strike force to escort shipborne reinforcements for northern Norway.

NATO's anti-submarine forces are not regarded as sufficient to "sanitise" large numbers of submarines the Russians would be able to deploy between Greenland and Norway.

ZAGLADIN QUERIED ON FOOD PROGRAM, FOREIGN POLICY

PM201049 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, granted in Moscow to Giulietto Chiesa; date not specified]

[Text] Moscow -- Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department is sufficiently well known to the Italian public to need no introduction.

[Question] It is still too early to issue an assessment of the May CPSU Central Committee session that launched the Food Program. Nevertheless, could you tell me what, in your opinion, are its most substantial innovations and how soon they can be expected to yield the first results?

[Answer] The Food Program covers the period through 1990. It is an important link in Soviet agricultural policy in the present phase, whose aim is a qualitative reorganization of agricultural production, its transformation into a highly developed sector of the economy and a more rapid matching of material and cultural conditions and conditions of daily life in the city and the countryside. The program's specific objective is to guarantee the population's sure provision with all kinds of food products, to improve the quality and structure of diets and to create the necessary reserves to safeguard the country against all eventualities.

The Food Program covers economic, social, organizational and scientific-technical aspects of agricultural development. It is a comprehsensive program. Moreover, it covers all aspects of management. Since it has been adopted for the entire country, it is being elaborated in every republic, kray and oblast. This is the first time that such a program has been formulated in the USSR.

The first results of its adoption can already be seen in the current year. They involve a more complete utilization of available potentials and reserves, which has aleady made possible, for instance, a relative improvement in vegetable supplies. But of course these are only the very first effects.

[Question] Is it possible to speak in terms of an agricultural "major reform" under way in the USSR?

[Answer] Any term can be used. But in the West, even among communist parties, the term "reform" has acquired a meaning that transcends its linguistic limits. It is not a modification in substance of our economic order and system, but an improvement and development of the system. If the term "reform" is used in the sense of an improvement in the system and of its functioning, then it can be used in this connection. For instance, Lenin used to say that action can be revolutionary and reformist and that in the period of socialist development changes would be carried out by means of reforms -- that is, through not revolutionary but evolutionary changes. I repeat, the term "reform" could be used in this sense, but in general we do not use it.

[Question] According to Western sources, this year, as last year, the agricultural harvest has been unsatisfactory or even poor. Could you give me an initial assessment of how things are going and a forecast of the final result?

[Answer] It is true that again this year the weather has not helped us. I believe that by living here you can verify this. Nevertheless, work in the countryside is going ahead satisfactorily overall. Many of the country's krays and oblasts have exceeded their plans for production and supplies of agricultural products. I stress that this applies -- if we are talking about grain crops, for instance -- to all the Russian krays of the North-West, the Center and the Volga-Vyatka basin -- that is, the areas usually called "Nonchernozem" areas. L'UNITA readers know that some time ago the USSR adopted a special development program for the "Nonchernozem" areas.

This program is taking effect. Obviously in the near future other krays and oblasts will fulfill their plans. Others, perhaps, will not succeed, because of objective conditions. Therefore it is still too early to make a final assessment. One thing is clear, however: Whatever the final assessment, the country will be provided with everything it needs.

Gas Pipeline With Europe Proceeding Well

[Question] The Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline has become an international issue thanks to Reagan's decision to impose a technology embargo on the USSR. This has resulted in an excerbation of U.S.-European relations which certainly does not displease Moscow. On the other hand, however, the U.S. decision is intended to hinder the realization of the project or at least to hinder Soviet technological development plans. What is your assessment of this problem?

[Answer] First, I would like to make some brief comments about the wording of your question. You point to an exacerbation of U.S.-European relations and claim that it "certainly does not displease" the USSR. I must state that we absolutely do not proceed from the principle of "the worse the better." No exacerbation of relations anywhere in the world seems to us a contribution to the cause of detente and of strengthening normal interstate relations.

You are right to say that the U.S. technology embargo decision aims to create economic difficulties for the USSR. One could also say: This decision is part of President Reagan's "crusade" against socialism in general. I can say, however, that such methods have never produced the desired results and cannot do so now. Of course the U.S. measures do not make life easier. But neither can they disrupt our plans. Even if the West were to follow the U.S. embargo plan, the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline would still be constructed on time. I would point out in this connection that this is only one of the gas pipelines that we are constructing during the present 5-year period and that the plans for the other gas pipelines are proceeding on schedule.

[Question] The Italian Government has not yet decided on the issue of gas supplies. The Soviet Government has already granted several extensions, the latest being 30 September. What is the Soviet assessment in this regard and, more generally, on the state of relations between the countries?

[Answer] The Italian Government will decide this issue when it considers it opportune. There is just one thing that I would like to point out: On the economic plane, Italy and the Soviet Union were basically the countries that started large-scale East-West economic cooperation. This has exerted a positive influence on relations between the countries. At present, however, Italy is far from occupying a prominent position in either economic or political relations with the socialist countries. We regret this. I do not believe that it is in Italy's interests, either.

[Question] For some time the Soviet leaders have been issuing a clearly negative assessment of the present U.S. Administration. One authoritative commentator has written that it is "the worst since the war." Does such a verdict imply that there is uncertainty about the possibility of reaching an improvement of U.S.-USSR relations in the period of the current presidency — that is, as long as Reagan remains in office?

[Answer] We do not pin our plans for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations on this or that individual. Ultimately, however, a great deal obviously depends on individuals. We are convinced of the possibility of an improvement or at least a normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and we hope for that. But, as is known, it takes two sides to establish relations but only one to break them.

[Question] The latest mention of the Brezhnev-Reagan summit meeting proposed by the CPSU general secretary back at the 26th congress was made before summer. Gromyko has met Shultz in New York, but no reference was made to it. Does this mean that the idea has been shelved for the time being? By joint agreement? If not, who is the source of opposition to the summit?

[Answer] Our position on this point has been explained extremely clearly. We consider summit contacts useful, as long as they are properly prepared, of course. But on this subject, too, there must be good will on both sides.

[Question] Could you tell me anything more specific? Has there been a U.S. "no" to the summit meeting?

[Answer] There has been no "no" and no "yes."

[Question] Is it possible to forecast the conclusion of this puzzle?

[Answer] It depends on the Americans, entirely on the Americans.

[Question] What is your assessment of the prospects for detente?

[Answer] We are steadfastly convinced that detente "in the first place" is necessary, since further confrontation will bring the world to a dangerous brink of nuclear conflict. Second, we are convinced that detente is possible inasmuch as experience confirms its usefulness to all peoples; inasmuch as there are a large number of states that completely and fully desire the continuation of detente and that aspire to this result.

Last, we are convinced that for the continuation of detente it is indispensable that all members of the internatioal community adopt politically realistic positions. A first and most important step on the road to the continuation of detente could be a cessation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

[Question] Negotiations in Geneva (START and Euromissiles) and Vienna (conventional weapons) are at a standstill, and the impression is that no progress is being made. The time is approaching when a stocktaking will have to be made and decisions taken, on both sides. What is about to happen?

[Answer] The Soviet Union adopts a constructive stance in both sets of negotiations. We present specific proposals aimed at a substantial reduction of both strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Obviously, in so doing we proceed from the principle of equal security on both sides. In developing our position, we follow attentively the general opinion in the United States and Europe and take account of the opinions expressed to us in those circles. Unfortunately, we see no corresponding steps on the U.S. side. But the negotiations are continueing. We are also determined to continue conducting them seriously -- that is, with the aim of reaching an agreement. We consider this eventuality a real possibility. There is only one case in which agreement cannot be reached: if the other side regards the negotiations as a shield behind which to continue the arms race.

We Are Negotiating Confidently With China

[Question] Deputy Minister Ilichev is in Beijing. There has been much talk in the West about the USSR-China rapprochement. Brezhnev's speeches in Tashkent (March) and Baku (September) gave the clear impression that some steps forward have already been taken in the improvement of relations. Could you tell me how things really stand? And could you give me an assessment of the immediate and longer-term prospects?

[Answer] We are in favor of normal, good-neighborly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people. This is a line ratified by the party congresses and our country's state leadership. And we consistently implement it in practice. Bearing in mind the burden of the past, this is no easy task. Nevertheless, we believe, the normalization of relations can be achieved if we work calmly, without preconceptions and on the basis of real and honest reciprocity. As far as we are concerned, we intend to act in precisely this way.

[Question] It seems to me that China has presented three issues, among others, to the USSR: USSR-Mongolian relations (that is, the presence of Soviet troops along the Chinese border); USSR-Afghan relations; and relations between the USSR and the three countries of the Indochina peninsula -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. On which of these three points do you believe an understanding can most easily exist, as things now stand?

[Answer] Our position in this regard is that we are willing to try to achieve a normalization and improvement of relations with China, but not to the detriment of other countries' interests.

[Question] The USSR has issued a positive assessment on the start of direct conversations, at the level of foreign ministers, between Pakistan and Afghanistan, under the aegis of the UN secretary general. USSR-Afghan relations are one of the points of friction with China. How do you assess the situation?

[Answer] Now, as before, the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that the problems of Afghanistan's domestic life, of its political system and of its orientation are the Afghan people's internal affairs. Second, we believe that the problems that have arisen over Afghanistan must be resolved politically at the negotiating table. This is why the USSR has a positive attitude to contacts between Pakistani and Afghan leaders under the aegis of the UN secretary general. We believe that everyone wanting a political solution that will create the conditions for a more prompt withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited military contingents must be persuaded to facilitate a further positive development of the contacts that have been started and their success.

[Question] With regard to the West, however, how do you view the swing to the right in the FRG? Do you believe that Schmidt's departure from the scene could constitute a serious danger to the detente policy in Europe?

[Answer] I would like to stress first that the governments headed by SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] leaders Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt have made a not inconsiderable contribution to the cause of detente and to the development of normal East-West relations. We would hope that the capital accumulated in this regard is not wasted. But that as it may, the USSR does not intend to change in any way its policy of developing good-neighborly relations with the FRG. As far as the new FRG leadership's policy is concerned, it is still too early to judge. We will, of course, judge it on the basis of the facts.

Do you believe that the banning of Solidarity, decided by the Polish Government a few days ago, is a measure capable of extricating the country from the serious situation in which it finds itself?

[Answer] I believe that your question is not worded entirely correctly. First, it was not a decision of the Polish Government but a law passed by the Polish Sejm -- that is, by Poland's top state leadership body. Second, it is not a matter of dissolving this or that trade union but of the adoption of a law that envisages the building and development of the trade union movement in Poland on a new basis that will eliminate the negative vestiges of the past. The free formation and functioning of such trade unions, their constructive cooperation with Poland's state structures and social and political forces would, I believe, undoubtedly make a contribution to the normalization of the country's situation.

[Question] Developments in Poland seem to show that the situation is not calm, however.

[Answer] Did you expect everything to be calm right away?

[Question] No, but there has been strong reaction.

[Answer] Of course, all exponents opposed to the present leadership and system are now making a hullabaloo. I believe, however, that at the same time another process will begin -- that of the formation of the trade unions, which will be joined by everybody -- Solidarity and non-Solidarity.

[Question] I know that you are about to visit Italy. What are your plans?

[Answer] I am going there at the invitation of Bologna's Gramsci Institute. I will deliver a speech there on matters of USSR foreign policy -- that is, on many of the issues that we have discussed today. Then I will meet with the comrades of the Foreign Policy Studies Center. This, too, has to do with my specialization. This visit is taking place within the framework of the development of the comradely relations between our parties, to which we still attach great importance.

NICARAGUA REACHES SECURITY COUNCIL DESPITE U.S.

LD200552 Moscow TASS in English 0524 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 20 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly by an absolute majority of votes elected Nicaragua to be a non-permanent member of the U.N. Security Council on Tuesday despite the hostile campaign which U.S. diplomacy has launched here in recent weeks. Washington set itself as an object to prevent in every way the revolutionary government of that Latin American country from winning a foreign-policy victory at the international forum and from taking a seat in the main body of the world community of nations. However, neither the increased pressure which U.S. representatives put on the delegates of many non-aligned countries, nor promises had a desired effect.

Political observers view this success of Nicaragua as a convincing manifestation of solidarity of the international public at large with the Sandinista government, with its anti-imperialist course and with its policy of social and economic transformations.

At the assembly's plenary meeting Nicaragua polled 104 votes. The other candidate from the Latin American countries' group, the Dominican Republic, polled 50 votes.

The other four newly-elected non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council are Zimbabwe, Malta, the Netherlands, and Pakistan. The credentials of Ireland, Spain, Panama, Uganda and Japan are expiring.

UN BODY WARNED OF ATTACKS ON NUCLEAR FACILITIES

LD191136 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The question of multiplying efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear power engineering proposed by the Soviet Union for discussion at the current, 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly as an important and urgent issue has become the focal point of the discussion on the effects of atomic radiation which has begun at the Special Political Committee.

Delegates from a number of countries have pointed out that the Soviet proposal is very timely and important because, on the one hand, the development of nuclear-power engineering continues at a high rate and on an ever larger scale, while on the other the risk of the destruction of civilian nuclear projects is growing because certain countries are pursuing aggressive policies and carrying out provocative actions. Our delegation, Poland's representative E. Zdrojowy said, wholly and fully supports the Soviet initiative. Along with the possibility of the outbreak of nuclear war, the eventuality of the destruction of nuclear power projects by conventional weapons is extremely dangerous today.

Addressing the committee, Soviet delegate V. Kazakov said that the deliberate destruction of such projects even by conventional weapons can cause the discharge and dispersion of a vast quantity of radioactive substances with fatal effects for the population.

Expert estimates show that the consequences of such an act are comparable with radio-active contamination caused by the explosion of a large-yield nuclear bomb. It follows that such an act of destruction would be actually tantamount to an attack involving the use of nuclear weapons, that is, an action which has already been denounced by the United Nations as the gravest crime against mankind.

Obviously, the destruction of civilian nuclear projects in general could have catastropic global consequences, the Soviet delegate stressed. The ending of the nuclear arms race in combination with ensuring the safe development of nuclear power engineering, in addition, would give fresh impetus to the further extension of international cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Other speakers also noted the negative effects of atomic radiation. New Zealand's delegate J. Word demanded in this connection an end to nuclear weapon tests in the South Pacific and stressed the inadmissibility of creating "nuclear rubbish heaps" in that part of the world.

MATERIALS ON PIPELINE CONTROVERSY, PROGRESS

Reagan Address, Policy

LD191620 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In his television address on Monday President Reagan again tried to justify the sanctions against the firms supplying equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe. Our news analyst Aleksandr Zholkver has this comment:

Let us leave aside the fact that the President tried to justify the sanctions, which do not so often occur in the practice of world commerce. I would like to tell you how the construction of the gas pipeline itself is proceeding, at the very time when the problem of sanctions is being discussed. At the beginning of October 1,000 km of pipes had been welded, the first of the 4,500 km of the future gas pipeline.

As to Washington's sanctions against the pipes deal, they have hit at Western firms also at American firms. President Reagan expressed regret over the closure of the Caterpillar plant in Illinois, but it has closed down and sacked its workers only because President Reagan had forbidden that firm to supply pipelayer technology to the Soviet Union. The production of such machines has been launched at one of the Soviet enterprises, but will Caterpillar's workers be able to find a job just as fast, since every tenth American is out of work now? To be sure, President Reagan can see to it that Caterpillar gets some other orders -- say, a military order. But will the White House show any concern for orders for the West European firms should they agree to the American sanctions? This seems more than dubious to me, particularly if one has in mind the steel war which American concerns are waging against their West European rivals.

'Slave Labor' Disavowal

LD201130 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Pavel Kuznetsov commentary]

[Excerpts] At the 11th session of the Soviet-West German Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation recently held in Bonn, the West German side was informed that deliveries of Soviet natural gas via the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe would begin ahead of schedule. A sensational story in the West says the pipeline is being built by slaves. So more slaves from all over the world will be needed to commission the pipeline ahead of schedule.

One Brian Crozier, a British consultant on international affairs, wrote in THE TIMES of London that he had received reports that the Soviets planned to use 500,000 Vietnamese political prisoners on the pipeline and that some 113,000 Soviet prisoners are now at work on the pipeline, about 10,000 of them political detainees.

Brian Crozier's account published in the THE TIMES of London on 7 September about plans to use 500,000 Vietnamese slaves on the pipeline brought this retort from Prof Alec Nove of the University of Glasgow Department of International Economic Studies: How many workers does he think are engaged on this controversial pipeline project? I doubt if it's more than 50,000 in all. A few of these may be prisoners, but talk of 500,000 Vietnamese and 110,000 Soviet prisoners working on the pipeline is just plain ridiculous.

Well, it's good to know there are some sober people left in the West.

Is all this slave labor talk another big lie? Yes. A ranking Soviet labor official has said there are 11,000 Vietnamese workers currently in the Soviet Union, but not a single one is in Siberia. They work in areas where the climatic conditions are similar to those in Vietnam -- that is, in the south. Moreover, the Vietnamese have the same rights as Soviet workers.

Now, if you want to become an expert on Soviet affairs and a celebrity in the field of anti-Sovietism, I'll tell you what you should do. Choose some really hot topic and say something really far-out, don't bother about evidence.

So, dear listeners, to make a name in anti-Sovietism say something really wild and don't be discouraged if your sensation dies, there is always something new to invent. The story about slave labor on the pipeline appeared after the Reagan administration failed to disrupt the project by such democratic means as pressure, blacklisting of some West European firms and sanctions against the Soviet Union. What are they going to do in Washington after we start supplying natural gas to Western Europe?

Italian Equipment Seizure

LD192020 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 19 Oct 82

["Act of Arbitrary Rule" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA has described as an "arbitrary act" the arrest imposed by the New York customs on the equipment purchased by the Italian engineering works Nuovo Pignone from the American company General Electric and designed for the gas pipeline Algeria-Italy which is under construction now.

The discriminatory measures have been taken against the Florence works under the pretext that it violated Reagan's ban on the supply of equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline, the article says. The American authorities have simply refused to consider the jurudical proofs of the unlawfulness of that decision, which were presented by the Italian side. Neither were they embarrassed by the fact that the equipment had been purchased by Nuovo Pignone from the American company prior to the imposition by the U.S. administration of the "embargo" on the supply of equipment with American-made components for the Siberian gas pipeline.

The unprecedented decision of the American authorities has been generally condemned in Italy, the newspaper points out. Even the conservative newspaper Il TEMPO, which usually supports the USA, has described that as an "act of real piracy."

The arbitrary act of the American authorities has been criticized at the unofficial meeting of Common Market foreign ministers in Denmark. They rejected the "arguments" of the White House as inconsistent and expressed their "disappointment" with the Ameircan stand.

The political observers are drawing the conclusion that the arbitrary actions by the White House against its Atlantic allies will only deepen the deep as they are differences dividing Western Europe and the USA, the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out. As far as the workers of Nuovo Pignone are concerned, they answered Washington's diktat with a powerful protest strike. The engineering industry workers of Florence demanded that the USA should put an end to the arbitrary rule in the field of international trade.

PRAVDA REPORTS RASHIDOV AAPSO SESSION ADDRESS

PM191305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Peace and Prosperity for All Peoples"]

[Text] Tashkent, 11 Oct -- The 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium opened in the capital of Uzbekistan today. Tashkent has given a hospitable reception to the envoys of 60 countries and 15 international and regional organizations struggling for social progress and justice and peace and friendship among the peoples and against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The participants in the meeting were welcomed by the writer M. Ibragimov, vice president of AAPSO and chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

S.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech to those taking part in the session.

It gives me great pleasure, he said to announce that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has asked me to convey cordial greetings and best wishes for fruitful work to those taking part in our meeting.

Allow me wholeheartedly to thank Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- that outstanding fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples and for the relaxation of international tension with whose name very important steps aimed at averting the threat of war and safeguarding security are linked -- for his warm words of greetings and kind wishes and for his great attention and involvement in the struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa for a better future.

We all wish the greatly esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev further successes in his exceptionally fruitful activity for the benefit of peace and the happiness of working people on our planet.

There is deep meaning, the speaker continued, in the fact that our meeting is taking place in Tashkent -- a city of the peoples' fraternity and friendship. Tashkent has become a center of international cooperation. Representatives of state and sociopolitical circles and figures of literature and art from countries of all continents regularly meet here.

This new meeting with you, the representatives of the glorious anti-imperialist movement of solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa, is all the more notable for us. It is taking place on the eve of an outstanding event in the history of the multinational Soviet state, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

History has known many multinational state formations. But there has never been the like of the Soviet state in which over 100 nations and ethnic groups have voluntarily united on the basis of genuine equality and friendship. They were cemented by a great and noble goal -- building a communist society.

The nationalities issue is one of the most complex socioeconomic, political and cultural problems. It has not been resolved, nor can it be resolved, under conditions of capitalism. For centuries capitalism created and nurtured the colonial system of slavery and oppression. We have witnessed its collapse under the onslaught of the national liberation forces. But imperialism is still not abandoning its attempts to exploit whole countries and continents by different, neocolonialist methods now.

Indeed, in its own "home" imperialism is building national relations on the principle of one nation's oppression and exploitation of another and the humiliating division of people according to the color of their skin, their beliefs or national origins.

In the Soviet state an end was put long ago to all this. On the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory the party has achieved the just solution of the nationalities question. In the multinational state Lenin's ideas on the union of the struggle for national liberation and for the abolition of national oppression with the working class' general struggle for the victory of new social relations, the elimination of all forms of exploitation, and for socialism have been implemented in practice.

Class and national antagonism have been destroyed once and for all in the Soviet Union. The all-around development of the republics in indivisible unity of all-union statehood has been assured on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism and socialist democracy. These historic gains and achievements have been enshrined in legislation in the new USSR Constitution.

There are now 270 million free people voluntarily united in 15 equal union republics living in a single fraternal socialist family on the territory of our country which occupies almost one-sixth of the world. And how different these republics are from those born on the ruins of the czarist empire!

Uzbekistan is typical. Before, our region was a backward outskirt of czarist Russia. Now it is one of the flourishing socialist republics, having made the transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism, in a brief historical period. Over the years of the USSR's existence the total volume of industrial production in the republic has increased 415 times over. Millions of tons of "white gold" -- cotton -- are delivered to the country by our fields' workers. Uzbek karakul and silk, fruits and vegetables are of high repute.

We are rightly proud of the mighty upsurge of Uzbek culture which sparkles brightly in the treasury of multinational Soviet culture. The Uzbek republic has made an important contribution to the development of Soviet science.

In the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, when the attention of all progressive mankind is focused on the experience of the development of the world's first society of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples, it seems appropriate to us to stress Soviet experiences in resolving the nationalities question which are of international importance. The peoples of the Soviet Union were, before the revolution, at different levels of social development, from a capitalist structure to a primitive communal system. Channeling all these peoples into the mainstream of socialist building and rapid progress on the paths of the peoples' fraternal aid and mutual aid -- all this convincingly reveals the boundless constructive potential of socialism.

Speaking of the USSR's foreign policy, S.R. Rashidov stressed that in our day profound mutual understanding and close cooperation and fraternal friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America struggling against imperialism make up a very important feature of the moral and political nature of the great Soviet people, an internationalist people.

The meeting in Tashkent of authoritative representatives of the anti-imperialist movement of solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa, he continued, makes it possible to exchange opinions on the most urgent problems affecting the vital interests of every people and of all mankind.

The situation in the world today is tense and complex and fraught with serious danger. The imperialist forces, and primarily the United States, have adopted a course toward attaining military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries and are boosting the arms race. They nurture dangerous plans for turning West Europe, the Near East and the Indian Ocean into nuclear missile testing ranges targeted against the USSR and its allies and friends. Here U.S. militarist ruling circles ignore our country's numerous constructive proposals and specific practical steps in the detente field.

Developing and imparting specific form to the principled provisions of the Peace Program for the Eighties proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced a series of new ideas and proposals in his recent speeches in Tashkent and Baku. They are aimed at eliminating distrust and settling by political means the vexed problems between the Asian countries, and at turning Asia and the Indian Ocean into a vast zone of peace and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

As a whole, the course of world affairs and the development of events show quite convincingly that, however cunning the forces of imperialism, Zionism and racism may be in their misanthropic designs, their plans are not destined to be realized. The intrigues of the kindlers of world nuclear catastrophe, the aggressive course of those who seek their "vital interests" in remote seas and off foreign shores and the senseless adventurist policy of the forces of militarism and imperialist reaction are countered today by the might and cohesion of the socialist community countries and are resisted by their strengthening solidarity with the forces of national liberation and democracy and by the unswerving will and firm determination of all peoples and peace-loving forces to defend their inalienable rights, dignity and freedom and to preserve peace and life on earth.

We are meeting on the eve of the 25-year jubliee of the movement of solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa -- a militant and recognized detachment of the international democratic anti-imperialist movement, Sh.R. Rashidov noted in conclusion. The solidarity movement and its organization were born of the very logic and practice of the anticolonial liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa. From the first days of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement's emergence, the Soviet public actively joined its ranks. And not only because our country is in Asia. Soviet people's feelings and minds are ruled by the sacred and noble principles of proletarian internationalism and solidarity with all oppressed peoples formed in our people by the immortal teaching of the great Lenin.

Today AAPSO and its numerous national detachments are faced with crucial new tasks. They are linked with the mobilization of the broad people's masses to the defense of their national sovereignty and the repelling of the increasingly malevolent aggressive encroachments of imperialism, Zionism and racism. They presuppose the increasing involvement of the social forces of Asia and Africa in the world struggle for the curbing of the arms race and disarmament, for their countries' genuine economic independence and their protection from the diktat and exploitation of the multinational corporations.

'Abd ar-Razzaq, general secretary of AAPSO, delivered the report of the AAPSO Standing Secretariat. He surveyed the 25 years of the activity of AAPSO -- an organization which has won broad recognition and prestige by its purposeful, consistent struggle for the genuine interests of the peoples of Asia and Africa struggling for their future throughout the world. The peoples of Asia and Africa struggling for their future against imperialism and neocolonialism, he said, value highly Soviet people's sefless aid and the constructive initiatives of the Soviet state undertaken to maintain peace throughout the world and for social progress and the prosperity of all peoples.

The session was addressed by A. Hawrani, the head of the PLO delegation and member of the Palestinian National Council, T. Shihab, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party; and K. Seibt, head of the GDR delegation and chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee.

The AAPSO Presidium session is continuing its work.

On the same day those taking part in the session laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

19 OCT STATE DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE ASSESSED

Kozyakov Commentary

LD200228 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Recently a conference was held at the State Department to discuss plans for psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Now comments on that from Vladislav Kozyakov:

The organizers of the conference, which was arranged with the help of Secretary Shultz and his assistant, Lawrence Eagleburger, have said the aim was to explore ways to implement Ronald Reagan's call for a crusade against the socialist countries. And so the State Department, which has to maintain diplomatic relations with other countries. has openly and officially posed a problem that has nothing in common with the development of normal relations between nations. The fact alone is indicative that the concept of a crusade against other countries and other peoples that the American President has talked about in British Parliament is being raised to the level of official policy by the Government of the United States. The administration is discussing concrete and practical steps for its implementation. This can't help but concern the world community. After all, every sober-minded person understands that Washington's so-called crusade in international relations is a policy that generates tensions, is adventuristic and therefore extremely dangerous.

Speaking at the conference in the State Department, George Shultz said, for instance, that the United States would never cease to support so-called apostles of freedom in socialist countries. The United States will create in them supposedly people's movements by using, for one, radio broadcasts to the countries in the so-called communist world.

And so the aim is to continue interfering in the affairs of sovereign nations and provoking subversive activities. It's common knowledge who Washington is calling apostles of freedom. In Chile it's Pinochet, the dictator whose hands are stained with the blood of patriots. In South Africa it's the head of the racist regime. In El Salvador it's the leaders who are responsible for 39,000 lives, and in the Middle East it's the leaders of Israel who allowed the massacres in Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut. All these are Washington's friends, the so-called apostles of freedom.

The Reagan administration is seeking similar apostles of freedom in socialist countries and those countries where there have been people's democratic revolutions. Wherever the administration finds friends like that, it supports them in every possible way, not excluding the most crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign nations. There are many examples: the bandits who were former cutthroats of Nicaragua's former dictator, Somoza; those who helped the criminal Pol Pot destroy millions of people in Kampuchea; the hired killers who are Afghan counterrevolutionaries; and in Poland, those in the underground who tried to use Solidarity to topple the legitimate government. All of them are for Washington apostles of freedom that the Reagan administration is trying to support in its crusade against the socialist countries as well as other independent countries.

With the aim of defending such apostles, Washington is engaged in psychological warfare which includes misinforming the public and propaganda subversion against other peoples. It's no wonder that Secretary Shultz, in talking about measures to support the so-called apostles of freedom in other countries, focused on American radio stations. Indeed, they play a big role.

Operating under the guidance of the CIA, American stations such as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and others with broadcasts to other countries are not only engaged in slanderous propaganda. They act as organizers of subversion and antigovernment actions. They even broadcast coded instructions for American agents. This is what Radio Free Europe does in its programs to Poland.

So the question arises: How can the Reagan administration's crusade and psychological warfare against the socialist countries be reconciled with basic international law? How can this policy, discussed in detail at the State Department conference in Washington, be compatible with the United States commitment in the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki accords and many other agreements that the United States has signed that exclude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign nations?

'Slanderous Attacks'

LD191402 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Bostonians will long remember this horrible, tragic day! The central streets of the city were during several hours the scene of a fierce and bloody battle as police armed to the teeth attacked participants in a demonstration of protest against the rampage of racism. Dozens of people were wounded and crippled, and many arrested. Policemen are as racist as the Ku-Klux-Klan men, Cecilia George, a participant in the anti-racist demonstration, told journalists. Commenting on the events in Boston, the American press points out that they are no exception and recalls the 1980 events in Miami, when army and police violently suppressed the movement of fighters against racial discrimination.

While the billows of tear gas are still hanging over the streets and squares of Boston, which is known as "the cradle of the American Revolution" and which, as THE BOSTON GLOBE points out with good reason, has now become a bulwark of racism, a conference sponsored by the U.S. Department of State is taking place in the U.S. capital, with high-ranking speakers holding forth on the U.S. Administration's allegiance to "the cause of democracy", "human rights" and "trade union freedoms".

But what was the reason for the convocation of that conference? The crack up [as received] on the "rebellious" trade union of U.S. air traffic controllers, suppression of the striking members of the train drivers' union, persecution and suppression of American champions of equal rights and participants in anti-war demonstrations? Or many other facts showing that the cult of force has now become the core of all domestic affairs in the United States and that the bullets of National Guard and clubs of police, acts of provocation and arrests of innocent people, intimidation and blackmail are equally good in that country to ensure the orders which are suitable to the ruling class? Nothing of the sort!

The conference convened by the State Department is devoted to "prospects of democratic evolution under communist regimes". Setting the tune at the conference, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is reported to have delivered a lengthy speech bristling with slanderous attacks at socialist countries, primarily sovereign Poland, where he did not like the measures taken by the authorities to stabilise the domestic situation and to ensure law and order.

Today many U.S. public organisations championing human rights are observing national day against court lynching. However, one would look in vain for any coverage of this day in the U.S. capital-controlled press. Instead, it reports at length on Mr. Shultz and Co. Assembled at the "conference" in Washington "protecting" democracy in the countries thousands of miles away from the U.S. shores. One more example of U.S. flagrant intervention in the affairs of others, isn't it? Indeed, it is. Moreover, it is another example of unprecedented hypocrisy which is characteristic of all the actions of Washington's newfangled "champions of democracy and human rights."

Further Report

LD200844 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- PRAVDA describes as an "overt call for interference in the internal affairs of other countries and as export of counter-revolution" the gathering organized in the U.S. capital under the aegis of the Department of State -- a closed-door conference with a view to working out, discussing and coordinating ways and means for the development of a still more massive propagandist and psychological warfare against socialist countries in order to change their system.

The newspaper writes that NEW YORK TIMES observer Bernard Gwertzman, noting the defiant, unprecedented character of the "conference", points out that, as far as one can remember, it is for the first time that the Department of State has officially convened a meeting to discuss ways to change the structure of communist countries. Those calculations and goals follow already from speeches by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his deputy Lawrence Eagleburger who set the tone at the gathering. And although the secretary of state, as the U.S. press points out, denied Washington's intentions to seek the creation of violent situations in socialist countries, his statement about the USA's "moral and strategic" commitment to back certain "appeals for help" speaks for itself. PRAVDA stresses that it was not for nothing that his deputy Eagleburger, foreseeing reaction in the world to that impudent provocative undertaking, clumsily tried to assert during the "conference" that such actions are not allegedly an evidence of reversion to the worst times of cold war.

U.S. STANCE ON OIL-PRODUCING AREAS VIEWED

No Imports Needed

LD201118 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- The myth of a "Soviet threat" to world sources of oil has been invented by the United States in self-seeking aims, stresses the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] which is issued here.

"Official Washington and American mass media", the monthly journal points out in its October issue, "attribute the presence of U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf area to care for protection of Arab countries and Iran from expansion on the part of the USSR which allegedly seeks to capture the oil fields in order to replenish the dropping production in its own country. As far back as in 1977 the Central Intelligence Agency issued a special report, seeking to prove that as of 1980 oil production will start dropping in the USSR and by the middle of 1980s the Soviet Union will allegedly need annual imports of up to 200 million tons of oil".

But, the journal points out, "oil production in the USSR is not declining, but it is on the rise, its growth is envisaged by plans of the 11th five-year period. Our country is self-sufficient in oil and other types of energy raw materials. The facts of successful development of oil and gas production in the USSR proved to be so convincing that the CIA in spring of 1981 was compelled to disavow its own estimations".

"Meanwhile", the article runs, "the USSR made a substantial contribution to the development of the national economy of many oil producing countries. Soviet foreign economic organizations, which do not demand concessions, or participation in the exploitation or management, contributed to the development of the oil industry of a number of newly-free countries. Capacities for the extraction of 66 million tons of oil and refining of 23 million tons of oil have been created or are being created with Soviet assistance. A considerable increment in the proven oil reserves in Syria, Iraq, Algeria, India, natural gas in Afghanistan and Pakistan has been effected with the help of Soviet organizations. Oil refineries in India, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia were built."

"By their own experience developing states become convinced that there is a fundamental difference between the constructive, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union, the socialist community in the development of their oil and gas industry from the neocolonialist policy of oil monopolies and aggressive actions of imperialist powers," writes the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

U.S. Policy Affected

LD191224 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Washington's oil neocolonialism is a direct threat to the developing countries, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS monthly emphasizes.

Analysing in its October issue the influence of the oil monopolies on the United States foreign policy, the magazine draws attention to the militaristic actions of the United States against Persian Gulf countries. Over 60 per cent of the known oil reserves of the capitalist world are concentrated in that region and up to 60 per cent of all oil imports of capitalist countries come from there. The "Carter doctrine", developed and continued under the present administration, proclaimed the Persian Gulf area as a region of "vital importance" for the United States. On this basis an American naval fleet was moved to the shores of the Persian Gulf, American military bases are being set up in a number of Middle East countries and exercises of the United States Armed Forces are held there, the monthly continues.

"Meanwhile," the monthly continues, "facts show that this region is vitally important for the Arab countries and Iran and not for Washington. Oil consumption in the United States is safeguarded by shipments of liquid fuel from that region only to the extent of 15 per cent at a time when the United States itself prefers to curtail oil production on its territory and to exhaust resources of other countries."

"Meanwhile the Persian Gulf region is really of tremendous importance for the American oil monopolies that acquire there two thirds of the total liquid fuel they purchase abroad. They shipped to the territory of the United States only 100 million tons out of the 450 million tons of oil purchased by American companies in the Persian Gulf region while they sold the rest to other countries at a big profit making their energy supplies dependent on their own actions and helping to strengthen there, especially in Western Europe, the overall positions of American imperialism," the article points out.

EXPANSION OF U.S. 'SPECIAL FORCES' SCORED

LD191042 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 19 Oct 82

["USA Expanding Special Forces" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Interventionism and interference in the internal affairs of other countries through military force are the distinguishing features of American political tradition, one of the main sources of tension in the international arena, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (the RED STAR) says commenting on the expansion of special forces by the United States.

According to figures, released by the Brookings Institution, between 1946 and 1975 the United States has used directly or indirectly armed forces for intervention and also threatened military intervention to other countries 215 times. Parallel with the massive use of force and open military intervention, subversive actions and other "special operations" were widely used. They are carried out by so-called "special forces".

According to the plan published in the West German magazine STERN, the operations by the special forces against the socialist countries will begin "at the moment of the outbreak of military operations or even before". On the territory of the Soviet Union alone 20 operational areas have been planned for saboteurs, in Poland eight, in the GDR six, in Czechoslovakia six, in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia three each and in Hungary two. Their total is 101 on the territory of 23 European states.

In the suppression of national liberation movements the Pentagon attaches big significance to terror, i.e. the policy of intimidation, violence and killing of guerrillas and their leaders. Various means of annihilation may be used -- fire arms, explosives, poison, etc.

Training hand picked cutthroats, the command of the American Army pays great attention to their ideological conditioning. The atmosphere of suspicion, mutual surveillance, rudeness, toughness, description of the "horrors of communist captivity" with the simultaneous fanning of the myth about the exclusiveness of the special forces facilitates the training of the overwhelming majority of the personnel of these formations as pliant killers ready for crimes.

The present United States Administration, openly heading for aggravation of international tension and the preparation and unleashing of another world war, takes resolute steps to strengthen the special forces units. In the near future, the newspaper says, the numerical strength of the Green Berets will be almost doubled.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS WALLACE CANDIDACY FOR GOVERNORSHIP

PM191441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder": "The Mimicry of a Politician"]

[Text] There is an English colloquial term, "comeback," which is widely used when a formerly popular actor returns to the stage after a number of years of oblivion. George Wallace, the former governor of the American State of Alabama, is intending to do something similar. The same Wallace, racist to his fingertips, doubled-dyed reactionary, and bellicose supporter of the McCarthyites. He is intending to be governor once again.

It is difficult to imagine that the raving advocate of "segregation today, tomorrow and always" has changed his views. But judging by his words, George Wallace has become quite unrecognizable: He is not a "dove," nor is he a "hawk", but something in between. The important thing is that what is worrying him is "the school system, the pensioners and the unemployed." The last is not surprising as the unemployment level in Alabama has reached 14 percent of the work force. At the elections the unemployed are quite a force which will have to be kept happy. Hence there is yet another demogogic slogan in circulation. Wallace is endeavoring to present himself as the protector of the "little man."

On the one hand, all of this serves to illustrate the theme of the "bourgeois politician's art of mimicry." On the other hand, it indicates that in contemporary America there is a big demand today for obscurantists of the Wallace type.

It is no longer possible, of course, to gain political capital by just waving your fists; you need to know when to put in a "liberal phrase." But you should not forget yourself. After all, the captains of U.S. "big business," it is known, always prefer to plant in elective state posts those who will be able, when it comes to the crunch, to pull out all the stops so as to preserve power for them. In this, as is known, the former racist governor can be relied upon.

HU YAOBANG CITED ON TALKS, ATTACKS USSR POLICY

LD191854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1854 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (TASS) -- The major Chinese newspapers have published on their front pages the text of an interview given to French journalists by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

He declared: "The Chinese side is sincerely hoping for an opportunity for removing all obstacles in the way of the normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations so that normal relations between the two countries will thence progress along the road to healthy development." "Leonid Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, has already arrived in China and begun consultations with Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of China," Hu Yaobang went on. "In accordance with agreement reached between the two sides, the content of the consultations will not be made public," he said. "Therefore, excuse me, I cannot violate this agreement. The talks will continue also in the future, the sides having already agreed to host them in turn. Currently they are taking place in Beijing and then, after some time, they will be held in Moscow."

At the same time, as is seen from a XINHUA report, in his answers to the journalists Hu Yaobang made some unfriendly attacks on Soviet foreign policy.

U.S. OPPPOSES NORMALIZATION OF USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW191114 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Oct 82

[(Kalin) commentary]

[Text] Listeners, the question of Soviet-Chinese relations is not only a bilateral one but an important factor in promoting the interests of a vast region and world peace. It is therefore understandable why the people of many countries have always attached great importance to Soviet-Chinese relations. But there are also diametrically opposed, definite views toward Soviet-Chinese relations, one being that these relations must be normalized, while the other stresses that normalization of relations must be checked and every effort should be made to prevent it. In this connection, this station's observer (Kalin) points out:

As in all other important international issues, two camps are opposing each other on the issue of Soviet-Chinese relations, with the peaceful socialist forces on one side and the imperialist and reactionary forces on another. The Soviet Union and members of the great socialist community, the progressive forces and peace-loving forces are for improving Soviet-Chinese relations step by step.

Recently, Comrade Brezhnev emphasized in his speech at Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan SSR, that we consider it very important to achieve the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the PRC on the basis that he described as one of commonsense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. Comrade Brezhnev pointed out: Supplementing the relations of friendship and cooperation which we already have with a number of Asian states, this should be a good contribution to strengthening the foundation of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The Soviet people has said earlier that the time was ripe for improving Soviet-Chinese relations in the light of the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese people and the interests of socialist forces the world over. Such an aspiration, however, has caused panic in the imperialist camp. The enemies of peace and socialism are afraid that the Soviet Union might succeed in its indefatigable efforts to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations.

The prospect of improving relations between the two countries is a realistic one. People in the imperialist camp have realized that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and Soviet-Chinese cooperation will deal a staggering blow to their imperialist ego.

Thus, past and present political theorists in the United States are concentrating on this issue. People of all descriptions, like Kissinger, Nixon and Ford and other lawyers [as received] from the same mold, safeguarding the interests of the military industrial complex of the United States and NATO member-nations, are clamoring that they will do their utmost to undermine the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. The U.S. WASHINGTON POST has described the possible improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations as an endless and restless nightmare turning into reality for the U.S. strategists. The newspaper appealed to Washington to do its best to impede Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

TRUD QUOTES RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. TAIWAN POLICY

PM201013 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO on Reagan Statement"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct -- The XINHUA agency and RENMIN RIBAO have criticized U.S. President Reagan's recent statement on U.S. policy regarding China and Taiwan.

Reagan has stated, RENMIN RIBAO writes, that "if the PRC keeps its promise on its 'desire for a peaceful settlement of the disagreements with Taiwan and the implementation of peaceful unification,' the United States 'will reduce and ultimately cease' the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan. Reagan's transformation of China's peaceful solution to the Taiwan question into a prior condition for ending arms supplies to Taiwan is completely contrary to the spirit of the 17 August 1982 Chinese-U.S. joint communique. Under no circumstances can the Chinese people agree with such opinions."

"Taiwan is a Chinese province," the newspaper writes. "The U.S. sale of weapons to Taiwan is an infringement of China's sovereignty and interference in China's internal affairs. How to resolve the question of Taiwan's unification with the motherland is the prerogative of Chinese domestic policy, and no foreign state should interfere."

"At present there are certain U.S. forces which do not want to renounce the policy of 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan,'" RENMIN RIBAO writes, "and who continue to view Taiwan as a U.S. 'unsinkable aircraft carrier,' fundamentally ignoring China's sovereignty."

TRUD CARRIES ITEMS ON PRC BRIDGE, CAVE DWELLINGS

PM200757 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 16 October carries on its front-page "TRUD -- TASS" column a 60-word Beijing report under the heading "Bridge Over the Yangtze" on the completion of the construction of the 7-kilometer bridge and a 150-word Beijing report under the heading "Cave Dwelling," citing a XINHUA report commenting favorably on the traditional Chinese troglodytic custom as a means of saving energy resources.

PRAVDA REPORTS VNA REJECTION OF PRC CHARGES

PM191421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Accusations Rejected"]

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Oct -- As VNA reports, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has resolutely rejected China's accusations alleging that "Vietnamese troops carried out armed provocations on the border" during the period of national holidays in the SRV and the PRC. The dissemination of such reports, an SRV Foreign Ministry note to China states, has the aim of misleading the world and Chinese public, who display increasing sympathy and support for Vietnam's initiatives in seeking ways to normalize the situation and create a favorable atmosphere for improving Vietnamese-Chinese relations.

ANTI-U.S. MARCH ON EMBASSY IN KABUL 18 OCT

LD181356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Kabul, 18 Oct (TASS) -- "Down with U.S. imperialism, the source of tension in various parts of the world!" "End the interference by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices in the internal affairs of the DRA!" "Long live the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan!" and "Long live peace throughout the world!" These were the slogans at a march held in the Afghan capital today, in which many thousands of people took part. The marchers were protesting against the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of the DRA, against the militaristic aspirations of the United States in the region.

Workers, office staff and students gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. There they held a meeting organized on the initiative of the Kabul National Council of the National Fatherland Front (NFF) as part of the month-long peace campaign being held in Afghanistan.

The participants in the demonstration were addressed by Sediq Tarzi, a member of the leadership of the NFF and prominent public figure in Afghanistan. He condemned the barbaric crimes of the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism against the working people of Afghanistan and demanded the immediate cessation of their interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. The Afghan people, he stressed, are striving for peace, to live and work in calm conditions. It is U.S. imperialism which is the principal accomplice of the internal and external reaction, to which it is giving material and military assistance. "Hands off Afghanistan," he declared.

The participants in the meeting condemned the barbaric crimes of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon, which are being carried out with the direct support of the United States. They resolutely supported the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving countries, initiatives aimed at securing peace and security throughout the world.

U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS; SOVIET POSITION

GF191404 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Soviet Union Sides With the Struggling Peoples"]

[Text] Dear listeners! The U.S. Senate recently passed legislation for increasing military and financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. It is clear that this will strengthen the undeclared war against the DRA. Washington and the dark forces which are related to it are moving to strengthen counterrevolutionary apostates and bands of robbers composed of (?deceived) Afghans. The rebels are being supplied with abundant quantities of arms and [words indistinct] for killing peace-loving people in Afghanistan, including [word indistinct], women and children, setting fire to homes, community centers, schools, (?libraries) and mosques, destroying (?worksites) and factories and setting fire to agricultural farms and firms.

Through intimidation and bloodshed and through causing suffering, the United States is trying to wrest the Afghan people from the people's democratic revolutionary path they established. The United States is not committing its crimes (?outside). It intends to realize its exploitationist and military intentions in and around Afghanistan. Evidence proving this fact was recently revealed by Senator Paul Tsongas in a press conference. In fact, the legislation passed recently by the U.S. Senate for increased military and financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolution was the result of the initiative made by this senator. In the same press conference, speaking on new U.S. aid, one of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands, Mohammad Munsif, said: We, the freedom fighters, are defending in Afghanistan the interests of the West, at least the interests and [word indistinct] of the United States.

Do you see what their intentions are? While moving to intensify their armed (?assaults) against the Afghan people, the rulers of the United States have stressed the possibility of discussing the question of the withdrawal of the limited number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. It will be recalled that these troops, on the basis of the invitation of the Afghan Government, are aimed at warding off foreign imperialist aggression. You are aware of the fact that what caused the DRA leaders to call for the presence in Afghanistan of the limited number of Soviet troops was the failure of the United States and the forces cooperating with it to terminate their armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. As disclosed by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on numerous occasion, if this interference was to be terminated now, they would immediately be prepared to consider the question of withdrawing the Soviet troops and the question of resolving the problems around Afghanistan through political negotiations.

Meanwhile, in his recent address in the UN General Assembly, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko stressed that possibilities do exist for resolving the issue. These possibilities have been reflected in the proposals made by the DRA. The Soviet Union has been strongly supporting the said proposals. Andrey Gromyko stressed, however, that the foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan and the interference in that country must be terminated immediately.

Regrettably, however, Washington has failed to move toward this peaceful and just direction. As for the Senate legislation on increasing military and financial aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries, it constitutes proof of the fact that the United States is trying to realize its plan in and around Afghanistan for the purpose of securing its imperialist interests. These plans, however, have nothing in common with the interests of the Afghan people.

If Washington's demand that the limited number of Soviet troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan immediately was to be heeded, it is impossible to estimate what [words indistinct] as a result of the realization of this demand. (?This is aimed at) weakening Afghanistan's strength in its resistance against foreign imperialist (?attacks) and facilitating the realization of U.S. aggressive intentions against the DRA.

Washington's opposition to the Soviet Union's aid to the peoples and countries waging a struggle for their rights and national independence is a common procedure. For example, speaking in a recent press conference, Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel complained that the Soviet Union was active in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America and was [word indistinct]. Meanwhile, William Clark, who is the adviser to the U.S. President on national security matters, has claimed the Soviet Union should concern itself with its own issues -- the meaning of this being that the Soviet Union should not impede the effort being made by U.S. imperialists to crush the struggle being waged by peoples and countries for achieving national independence and freedom. But can U.S. imperialists and their collaborators achieve this? The Soviet Union, on the basis of its international (?structure), has always sided with the struggling people and will continue to do so in the future.

As stated by Leonid Brezhnev, on the basis of their experience, if the peoples on a number of continents moved to wage a struggle aimed at dealing blows on the [words indistinct] aggressors and at achieving independence and social progrss, they can demand on the support of the socialist contries. The policy pursued by the Soviet Union has been one for defending the peace, freedom and independence of the peoples. It will remain as such in the future.

KARMAL ADDRESS ON ROLE OF PEOPLE'S MILITIA

LD191632 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In Kabul the Ministry of the Interior of Afghanistan has held a meeting attended by some 1,000 members of the people's militia.

A report was made by the Afghan leader Babrak Karmal. Radio Moscow correspondent in Kabul Vladimir Fadeyev describes some of the problems that were discussed:

Militia today, said Babrak Karmal, is a defender of people's interests. It is called upon to protect the freedom, the rights and dignity of the citizens and to ensure order and safety in the cities and other population centers, and help actively in carrying out economic and social reforms. Most of the militiamen are young people deeply devoted to their revolution. They come from the families of ordinary people who in the past experienced the ruthless treatments and the arbitrary action of the police. Militia today is part of the country's armed forces and it takes part in military operations against units of bandits. Such a function, said Babrak Karmal, is not typical of an internal security force in peacetime. Today, however, it is of primary importance.

Babrak Karmal also stressed the active role of people's militia in stabilizing and developing the country's economy. At present it guards and protects a big number of industrial enterprises and farms. The militia also helps party and government bodies in carrying out land reform and protecting the peaceful labor of the peasants.

Babrak Karmal presented government decorations to many participants in the gathering for their service to the country and the people.

U.S. JOURNAL CITED ON ARMS TO PAKISTAN

LD191526 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 19 TASS -- New facts have become public shedding light on the details of the deal under which Pakistan will receive large arms shipments from the United States, including 40 newest F-16 fighter-bombers. The AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY weekly reports that a representative of the Pakistani Air Force has already accepted the first batch of F-16's. The remaining ones are to be delivered before September 1985. The first squadron of F-16 planes will be deployed in Pakistan in 1984.

According to the journal, the United States will also provide combat and technical training for Pakistani airmen and ground personnel. 86 Pakistani technicians have already undergone training at Fort Worth air force base (Texas) where the training center of the F-16's manufacturer, General Dynamics Corp., is situated. 10 Pakistani Air Force pilots are to arrive shortly at Hill air force base (Utah) for training.

Washington does not bother to conceal that the consolidation of the Ziaul Haq regime accords with the global interests of the United States in Asia. Following the collapse of the shah regime in Iran the USA has lost all its allies in the Persian Gulf area and its influence there began to decline, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes.

Precisely at that time Washington began to woo Pakistan in a bid to turn it into a gendarme in Asia. It is indicative that even the U.S. press admits that the volume of arms supplies from the United States notably surpasses Pakistan's legitimate defence needs. A long list of military hardware supplied to Islamabad includes M-60 tanks, different types of missiles, combat helicopters, howitzers, etc. In all, Pakistan is to receive 3.2 billion dollars in military and economic aid by 1985 in accordance with the current five-year program. For its part the Ziaul Haq regime is ready (?to make) Pakistani territory available for the intervention "Rapid Deployment Corps" and for scaling up the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. There is every indication that the militaristic Washington-Islamabad axis poses a grave threat to independent states in the region and seriously destabilises the situation in Asia.

GDR'S HONECKER VIEWS FRG, GDR DIFFERENCES

PM191549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "The GDR: The Main Question Is Peace"]

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct -- As ADN reports, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who is on a visit to Nicosia (Cyprus), has answered an ADN correspondent's question about the government statement by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl.

It should be said, E. Honecker noted, that the GDR believes that the main question which is of importance to mankind and demands a solution is the question of peace. I have grave doubts as to whether this is possible with unconditional support for American policy.

If the FRG chancellor states in the Bundestag that alliance with the United States is the basis of German state thinking, that reveals the direct contradiction characteristic of current FRG policy. The adherents of a "greater Germany" in the FRG, whatever one may think of them, should not lose sight of the fact that the FRG chancellor can only speak for the FRG. The German reich was burned in the flames of Hitler's war, chiefly under blows from the Red Army. The results of the war and postwar developments are quite different from the way they look in Bonn's current dangerous dreams.

It is particularly important, E. Honecker went on, to stress that two sovereign states, independent of each other, now exist on German soil -- the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. If both German states, not just the GDR, were to proceed on the basis of existing realities, this would accord with the interests of peace. It may be hoped that in time this will become the basis of the FRG's activity. The GDR, as is known, is ready for this; what rose from the ashes of World War II was not a divided Germany but two German states. Here mention must also be made of the restoration of the independence and sovereignty of Austria -- a state where people also speak German and with which, as is known, the GDR maintains good-neighborly relations.

The newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND has published an article devoted to FRG Chancellor H. Kohl's government statement.

Any government, the article says, must now be assessed by the stance it adopts on the question of war and peace, the most important question for all mankind, and by what it intends to do to ensure peace. This applies particularly to the government of a country like the FRG, which is in the center of Europe, on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states, the dividing line between the two social systems.

Federal Chancellor H. Kohl spoke of a "policy in the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world." But if you analyze his subsequent remarks, they give rise to some skepticism, if only because he used terms dating from the cold war and stated that he intends to follow more of an Atlantic than a European orientation.

The main criterion for assessing the approach to the question of peace, the newspaper notes, is the attitude to NATO's decision on missiles. Contrary to the European peoples' interests, H. Kohl's government, as is clear from the federal chancellor's statement, resolutely advocates the implementation of that decision. His Cabinet will implement that decision without reservation both in the foreign policy sphere and in terms of domestic policy.

This is all the more significant in view of the fact that politicians from the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] believe that the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory must take place in any event, regardless of the Geneva talks. Probably for the same reason, the government statement did not touch on substantial questions concerning peace and security in Europe. We refer to the USSR's solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and also approval of the treaty on the principles of relations as the only possible basis for cooperation between the two German states.

All H. Kohl's remarks concerning the conferences in Madrid, Vienna and Geneva lead to the conclusion that he fully supports the position of R. Reagan's administration, which pursues the goal of changing the military-strategic equilibrium in favor of the United States and NATO.

The FRG chancellor also dwelt on FRG-GDR relations. He said that the GDR can count on the present FRG Government's remaining loyal to the commitments adopted and to treaties. At the same time he spoke of "German unity" and of how the "German question remains open." Here Mr Kohl should observe that this statement contradicts the political realities and the provisions of the Treaty on the Fundamentals of GDR-FRG Relations. The question arises: Is it not a question of "limited adherence" to that treaty?

Instead of speaking -- in accordance with reality - of two German states, the FRG and the GDR, the newspaper notes, Mr Kohl resorted to the formula "Germany as a united whole." Thus confirmation is provided for the view that the upper hand has been gained in the CDU/CSU by figures who ignore the fact of the existence of two German states and are departing step by step from the fundamental positions of the Treaty on the Fundamentals of Relations.

What is the value of the chancellor's statement that the treaties retain their legal force, if even in his government statement he is not prepared to acknowledge the clear, unambiguous definition of the Treaty on the Fundamentals of Relations, whereby the two Germans states recognize each other as sovereign states independent of each other? Anyone who dreams of a Germany within the 1937 borders is himself casting doubt on his expressed loyalty to the observance of the treaty. His actions are determined not by realities but by dreams. But, as is known, dreams have nothing to do with politics.

The chancellor's speech contains not a word about respect for GDR state citizenship.

Nothing is said in the new federal chancellor's government statement about the establishment of the border along the Elbe in accordance with international law. Yet this could help to improve the situation precisely in this sphere and bring into force agreements already concluded. It is futile to seek in the statement any readiness to resolve the long-urgent question of turning the two states' permanent missions into embassies.

This trend is alarming for the FRG's neighbors. We have to think about what we can expect from a country whose government persistently seeks the deployment of American Pershing II missiles and at the same time voices pan-German ambitions.

The FRG's transformation into a launchpad for the new American medium-range missiles constitutes a threat to the life of the FRG population -- more than 70 percent of the FRG citizens realize that. It also entails a threat to the GDR's security, since these missiles are first-strike nuclear weapons. So how can the implementation of the NATO nuclear missile decision fail to have serious consequences for GDR-FRG relations?

Anyone who recalls the experience of past decades, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses, must know that attempts to interfere in the GDR's internal affairs and exert pressure yield no results. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the GDR will always uphold its interests and its citizens' interests. Bonn must take that into account.

The GDR's stance is unchanging and clear, the newspaper notes in conclusion. For GDR-FRG relations, whose significance goes beyond the bounds of mutual interests and influences the situation throughout Europe, great significance is attached to the observance of the principles of sovereignty, equality, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs. This presupposes an understanding of the realities, above all the fact that two Germanys exist -- the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. There are two states independent of each other and belonging to difference alliances -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

GDR LEADERS ACKNOWLEDGE BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CABLE

LD191600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov have received a telegram from Comrades Honecker and Stoph, the GDR leaders. It expresses cordial gratitude for the congratulations received on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic. We would like to confirm once again, says the telegram, that the successful development of our socialist state over the 33 years would have been unthinkable without the indestructible fraternal union with the Communist Party of the USSR and with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The telegram stresses that in the face of a serious threat to the cause of peace throughout the world, a threat created by imperialism, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, with still greater cohesion, act together with the party and country of Lenin.

The GDR, says the telegram, will continue to do all that is required of her to consolidate this union and to strengthen the socialist community and guarantee a stable and lasting peace on the European Continent.

COOPERATION WITH GDR SEEN IN INDUSTRIAL ROBOTICS

PM181015 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 7 October Morning Edition publishes on page 5 an 1,800-word Berlin dispatch entitled "New Heights" by correspondent S. Tosunyan. The article, pegged to the 33d anniversary of the GDR's formation, describes the country's economic, scientific and technical progress, particularly the use of robots in an economy experiencing an "acute manpower shortage."

Tosunyan stressed the "close contacts" between GDR and USSR specialists in the automation sphere and outlines measures taken to coordinate and develop industrial automation, including the establishment of microelectronics and robotics consultation centers in the GDR.

PROMYSLOV RECEIVES WARSAW MAYOR, DELEGATION

LD192022 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the Moscow Gorispolkom a Warsaw delegation, led by Warsaw Mayor Debicki is visiting Moscow.

Today the delegation was received by Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. He briefed the guests on the work of the Soviet of People's Deputies, its gorispolkom and standing commissions, as well as on plans for the further development of the Soviet capital.

Having thanked him for the opportunity to visit Moscow, Warsaw Mayor Debicki said that the delegation is visiting the Soviet capital to learn from its experience in socialist construction. The cooperation between the two capitals continues to develop, he noted. One example of this is the fraternal assistance given by Moscovites in the construction of the Warsaw subway.

The head of the delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for the all-round assistance to Poland in difficult times.

CHURCH, UNDERGROUND GROUPS AID POLISH UNREST

LD192052 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out that clandestine publications that are brought out, as a rule, on behalf of Solidarity urge Poles again and again to sabotage the process of normalization, induce them to prepare for a general strike and even for an armed uprising. In the issue of October 20 the newspaper writes that priests in cathedrals pray frenziedly for arrested state criminals, and the agitated parishioners, upon leaving the temples, turn into political hooligans.

It so happens now, the article says, that clergymen themselves participate in anti-socialist demonstrations during which acts of veritable vandalism are committed. Quite recently a clergyman was tried for participation in an armed gang which brutally murdered a militia man in a Warsaw tramcar in broad daylight.

And when the thugs, instigated in cathedrals, are detained and obliged to compensate for the damage they had caused, it is the church that provides the funds. The Catholic Church thus gives to fascist thugs the right to impunity, and is maintaining financially counter-revolution.

Counter-revolution's methods of affecting public opinion include not only sermons from the pulpit, slander and misinformation, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes. Counter-revolution also distorts history, making it suit its present-day propaganda requirements. Thus, in June of last year one of Lech Walesa's closest associated, Jan Jozef Lipski, a member of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], published the booklet "Ordeal of Conscience" in the illegal publishing house Nowa.

In his "historic essay", so to say, Lipski emphasizes the Christian commandment "Love thy neighbour". "Patriotism stems from love and must lead to love," he writes. And it turns out that patriotism requires forgiving the Hitlerites their crimes against Poland and, in turn, requires asking the Hitlerites for forgiveness of Poles' "offences against Germans". It turns out that the main "offence" is that Poland acquired its native lands in the west as a result of the routing of Hitler Germany. It also follows from Lipski's "essay" that Poland's relations with Germany always were a rosy idyll, except for the "conquests of the Teutonic knights, which were only an insignificant fragment of history". He asserts that it is precisely to Germany that Poland owes "its culture and civilisation."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out that it is precisely of persons swayed by such views that counter-revolutionaries in Poland form terrorists.

It is apparently honouring the commandment of "Love thy neighbour" and being guided by "Western civilisation" that they throw stones through the windows of a hospital in Czestochowa, upturn tramcars in Warsaw or set on fire newsstands in Gdansk.

POLISH GENERAL CHRONICLES MILITARY COOPERATION

PM200925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Div Gen Jozef Baryla, chief of the Polish Army Main Political Administration and Polish deputy national defense minister: "The Wholehearted Service of the People"]

[Excerpts] On 12 October 1943 the T. Kosciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division, born on Soviet soil, received its baptism of fire in the battle for the Belorussian city of Lenino. That day has become a memorable date for the Polish Armed Forces.

It is being marked today under the special conditions of martial law, when colossal work is being done in the country to safeguard citizens' peace, order and security and to lead the country out of socioeconomic crisis and in a situation of continuing mass attacks by forces hostile to socialism. This situation determines the political atmosphere of our soldiers holiday and prompts us to ponder the 39-year history of our armed forces and their present-day tasks.

The Kosciuszko division members opened a new stage in Polish-Soviet combat cooperation -- the stage of cooperation between allies. Developing the traditions of joint struggle between Polish and Russian revolutionaries and supplementing them with a wealth of new content, the Polish soldiers in the battle for Lenino laid a firm foundation for our brotherhood in arms. That brotherhood, proven on battlefields from Lenino to Berlin, is being constantly enriched in the Warsaw Pact countries' joint struggle to strengthen peace and increase the socialist community's defense might.

The Polish Army's postwar history attests to the continuity of military and revolutionary traditions under new historical conditions. Throughout the postwar decades we have struggled with a sense of utmost responsibility for the moral-political cohesion of our armed forces and have striven to strengthen discipline and improve the education and training of soldiers.

The full-blooded pulse of party organizations, the strict observance of Leninist norms of inner party life and systematic ideological-educational and propaganda work within the army have enabled it to successfully pass the test of civic maturity. The party has strengthened its leading role within the armed forces and its army organizations have not lost their ideological and organizational cohesion, discipline or ability to take active offensive actions. This was shown graphically by the army's stance when martial law was established in Poland.

The internal functioning of our army has not changed. It has always been determined by its class character and was indissolubly linked with the defense of the vitally important interests of the socialist state and the people. But present conditions place a broader range of tasks and duties on servicemen: To combat counterrevolution and overt interference by imperialism's reactionary circles, to overcome the consequences of the socioeconomic crisis and to unite all the patriotic forces of the Polish people around the party's action program outlined at the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Fulfilling their regulation duties, Polish Army Communists made a considerable contribution to the preparation for and holding of the Ninth PZPR Congress. Evidence of the respect and trust that they enjoy is provided by the election of many career soldiers to higher party organs and as secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees. These organs have been joined by representatives of different ranks of soldiers -- from sergeants to generals.

Our army has always followed closely the actions of socialism's enemies, clearly picturing to itself the dangers posed by figures from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Committee for Independent Poland and others supported from abroad. Juggling with hypocritical and demagogic slogans behind Solidarity's mask they solved anarchy and destruction and clearly attempted to seize power.

In view of the mortal threat to the people's gains and independent existence, the Polish Army, following the example of its frontline generation, assumed the mission of national salvation.

The introduction of martial law and the establishment of the Military Council of National Salvation interrupted the process of destruction and anarchy and paralyzed the forces hostile to socialism. Our Polish Army was able to play the main role in this process not simply because its servicemen, as heirs to the Polish military's glorious traditions, had the moral right to decide the fate of the motherland and the people.

The army's strength originates in soldiers' profound patriotism and their sense of being internationally linked with the socialist states' armies. The Polish People's Army grew on the traditions of joint battles side by side with the invincible Soviet Army on the World War II battlefields.

It is strengthened by the bonds of alliance and brotherhood within the framework of the Warsaw Pact -- the real barrier to imperialism's aggressive plans.

For Polish soldiers, action to normalize the situation in the country is synonymous with action to strengthen its defense capability. Thus all that is happening in Poland must also be assessed from the viewpoint of its security and defense might and the Polish people's contribution to strengthening the socialist community's cohesion. At the same time as it fulfills its internal tasks, our army is improving its combat skill. We act on the premise that under no conditions is it possible to relax the troops' combat readiness for a minute or to ignore the alliance commitments which ensue from Warsaw Pact membership. Thus we are making our contribution to increasing our armies' combat capability. We are proving this in joint allied exercises such as Friendship-82 or Shield-82, for example. We confirm our loyalty to our alliance commitments in our everyday cooperation with servicemen of the Soviet Army's Northern Group of Forces.

"Poland's state interests," Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, said in his speech to the Polish Sejm, "are the country's territorial integrity and the strengthening of the guarantees of the people's peaceful existence. The treaty of alliance with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries has ensured the inviolability of our borders for decades now.... The alliance is a two-way trust. It is, as ever, the living memory of the thousands of Soviet soldiers resting forever in our motherland's soil."

Our soldiers revere this memory. On the 39th anniversary of the battle of Lenino they, together with all the public, send a cordial greeting to their comrades-in-arms, the Soviet veterans of the war against the Hitlerite invaders. We remember with special warmth those who fulfilled their internationalist duty in the Polish Army's ranks in the war period and during the peaceful building of People's Poland.

The introduction of martial law in Poland nullified the schemes of reactionary Western circles who believed that counterrevolution's victory was near and were calculating that it would cause a breach in the socialist camp. It is no surprise, therefore, that their reaction was so violent. They applied economic sanctions unprecedented in relations among states and intensified the subversive propaganda campaign against Poland. The internationalist support of the Soviet people and other socialist states who hastened to help Poland were all the more valuable to us.

"It is difficult now for Poland," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "The waves of anarchy, chaos and terror do not suddenly roll back. The imperialist powers, above all the United States, are stepping up the pressure on Poland, flouting rights and morality. They would like to inflict new trials and adversities on the Poles. But let no one expect that socialism will not defend itself. It will defend itself. And with full determination." We have helped socialist Poland in every way we can, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev continued. We shall continue to help it.

Polish soldiers are greeting the Polish Army's 39th anniversary under difficult and complex conditions. It is no time for holiday spirits. The enemy has laid down his arms or reconciled himself to defeat.

There is no short path to complete stabilization, and all the after-effects of the crisis must be overcome. The servicemen who are selflessly fulfilling their duties are aware of this. "The soldier," Gen W. Jaruzelski said at the Poznan Higher Officers' School graduation ceremony, "makes no charge for the sleepless nights, the deprivations and the selflessness. He serves the people wholeheartedly." So it was in the past, so it is now, and so it will always be!

MOSCOW RADIO MARKS UPCOMING ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY

AU141843 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Albanian people will celebrate in November the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania's independence. This is an important historical date in their long struggle for national liberation. Seventy years ago Lenin and the Soviet revolutionaries warmly welcomed the founding of the Albanian state and the liquidation of the Turkish feudal rule in Albania, which for many centuries hindered the country's economic and cultural development. It is a well known fact that Lenin and the Soviet Bolsheviks nurtured deep sympathy for the Albanian people and their virile and selfless struggle for national and social liberation.

PRAVDA, the organ of the Bolshevik Party founded by Lenin, published the news of the events in Vlore as early as 28 November 1912, that is, on the day of the proclamation of independence. Shortly thereafter, PRAVDA also reported the formation of the Albanian provisional government and published a list of its members. A long article was published in PRAVDA in December 1912. Entitled The Albanian Eagles, the article outlined the most brilliant pages in the history of the liberation movement of the Albanian people against the Osman yoke.

As is known, Albania's independence was proclaimed in the conditions of a complicated internal and international situation. Shortly after the event, the imperialist powers attempted to subjugate the country to their influence. They were actually preparing to partition Albania. Lenin closely followed the development of events in and around Albania and unmasked the predatory plans of the imperialists with regard to the new Albanian state.

Italy wants to grab another slice, wrote Lenin in an article entitled A Gamble. In 1915, when World War I was at its peak, Lenin wrote in his work Opportunism and the Failure of the Second International that this was a war between sharks to swallow foreign lands, a war that was being waged with the intention of plundering the Balkan countries, Asia Minor and so forth, and that Germany's victory would mean the death of Asia Minor, Serbia, Albania and so forth. Lenin also wrote about Albania's fate in the context of the armed rivalry between the imperialist circles of Italy and Austro-Hungary in his works: What Will Happen Next, The Bourgeois and Socialist Pacifism, Letters From Afar, Leading and Responsible Parties and so forth.

Following the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet state led by Lenin emerged resolutely as a defender of the vital interests of the Albanian people. Under Lenin's instructions the Soviet Government published and denounced the 1915 London Treaty on Albania's partition among the imperialist powers, among other secret treaties signed by czarist Russia. If it were not for Lenin, no power on earth could have nullified this treaty, the newspaper POLITIKA wrote at the time, in February 1924. The foundations of our state have thus been laid by Lenin at the time, the newspaper continued.

The Soviet state has more than once declared its support for the just demands of the Albanian people for guarantees of the sovereignty of their state. This principled position compelled the imperialist powers to recognize Albania's state borders in 1922. Following Lenin's death, the Soviet Union continued to consistently pursue the Leninist policy of supporting the peoples fighting for their national liberation and its stand toward the Albanian people is convincing proof of this.

Let us give some examples. In 1924, when Fan Noli's democratic government came to power as a result of the June Revolution, which adopted the course of consolidating Albania's national independence, the Soviet Union was the only country in the world to recognize that government and expressed its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

In the thirties, the Soviet representatives at the League of Nations unmasked more than once the intrigues of the imperialist powers against Albania. In 1939, following Albania's occupation by fascist Italy, the Soviet delegate at the League of Nations lodged a resolute protest against this act of aggression against a small country. In December 1942, when the battles raging against the Hitlerite invaders were at their height, the Soviet Union again raised its voice in defense of the rights of the Albanian people, which had been trampled upon by Italian fascism. The Soviet Government stressed in a special statement that it recognized no claim made by the Italian imperialists on Albanian territory, that it wanted to see Albania free and independent. This was welcomed gratefully by Albanian public opinion, which saw in this support by the Soviet Union and in its triumphant victories over the fascist hordes a guarantee for the rapid liberation of the country from the foreign yoke. The Albanian press has more than once stressed the importance of this Soviet document for the destiny of the Albanian people.

Loyal to Lenin's instructions, the Soviet people, like good internationalists, warmly welcomed the creation of the first state of the workers and peasants in Albania's history and extended the hand of friendship and aid to the Albanian people. In the first postwar years, as a result of the close friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the foundations of a modern industry were laid in Albania and considerable successes were achieved in the development of agriculture, science and culture. ZERI I POPULLIT wrote, among other things, that the relations between Albania and the Soviet Union were relations of a new kind, hitherto unknown in history and that these relations were based on the Leninist principles of complete equality, mutual aid, respect for national sovereignty and on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Leninist principles governing the policy of our party and state remain unchanged. This is also proven by the fact that they are pursuing a consistent course in the international arena to strengthen peace, that they resolutely support all those who are fighting for national and social liberation and that they express their fraternal solidarity with the working people in the socialist countries.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET SOUTH YEMENI LEADER

PM180941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

On the occasion of your national holiday -- 14 October Revolution Day -- we send you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the PDRY Government and people wholehearted congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and ourselves.

The Soviet Union has invariably supported and continues to support the struggle which the people of Democratic Yemen are waging under the leadership of their tested revolutionary vanguard -- the YSP -- for the defense of the gains of the South Yemen revolution, the consolidation of national independence and sovereignty, the implementation of plans for economic, social and cultural development, and the creation of a new society free of man's exploitation of man.

The firm course of Democratic Yemen toward rallying the Arab peoples in the face of Israeli aggression and its consistent struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East have won the warm sympathy and deserved esteem of Soviet people and all peace-loving progressive forces.

We express the certainty that the friendly Soviet-Yemeni relations based on the firm foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation will continue to develop successfully and to strengthen and serve the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and international security.

We wish the YSP, the Supreme People's Council, the PDRY Government and you, Comrade Muhammad, further successes in the struggle for the happiness and prosperity of the friendly people of Democratic Yemen in building a new society and implementing the goals of the 14 October Revolution.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

ISRAEL PLANNING ANNEXATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORY

LD191746 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Fedor Nikolayev commentary: "The So-Called Sharon Area in Lebanon"]

[Text] It is evident that the Israeli rulers have again resorted to their frequent tactics of aggressing on neighboring Arab countries, seizing their lands, terrorizing their peoples, imposing a harsh domination and then annexing the Arab lands to the Zionist entity. All this is being done under the smokescreen of safeguarding Israel's security. This was also done after the 1967 aggression when the Tel Aviv invaders seized the Golan Heights and Arab Jerusalem and later annexed them to the Zionist entity.

The invaders are now using the same tactics in Lebanon. For some weeks, the Israeli military has embarked on special activities in the so-called Sharon area in southern Lebanon. On 13 October, the Israeli Cabinet officially approved the plan that provides for the creation of a 50-60 kilometer zone in southern Lebanon to be kept under Israeli military control.

Engineering work is now under full swing in that area. Several defense installations are being erected. Communications are also being improved.

Placements are being built for Israeli radar apparatus and other electronic supervision equipment. At the same time -- as reported by the Arab press -- several practical steps are being taken to pave the way for the annexation of these territories to Israel. Since the middle of September, the Israeli invaders have embarked on a plan to divert the course of the Litani River into Israeli border territories, thereby placing the Lebanese peasants in a difficult position with no way out.

The details of the plan to sever part of Lebanese territory were coordinated with U.S. Vice President Bush and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger during Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir's recent visit to Washington.

This is undertandable. For all the actions carried out by Israel in Lebanon and all the actions Israel is carrying out now enjoy the support and encouragement of Washington within the framework of American-Israeli strategic cooperation.

Tel Aviv's announcement of joint Israeli-Lebanese supervision of this area should not deceive anyone in Lebanon or anywhere else in the other Arab countries. Haddad's gangs have been operating in southern Lebanon for a long time. These gangs are armed and financed by Tel Aviv. These gangs are, in fact, Israel's mercenary army which obediently carries out all Sharon's orders.

The whole world knows the crimes committed jointly by the Israeli invaders and the Haddad mercenary gangs against the Lebanese and Palestinians. These gangs now represent the Lebanese side in the Sharon zone under the American-Israeli plan.

This is indeed a comtemptible insult to Lebanon's sovereignty. The homeland is being represented by those who have betrayed it, by the traitor who betrayed his military oath.

Washington's support for Israel's annexation of a large segment of Lebanese territory is, in fact, an American reward granted to Tel Aviv for its aggression against Lebanon. However, it is also a sword hanging over Lebanon's neck in order to drag it into the Camp David collusive fold. It is also a trump card in the hands of Tel Aviv and Washington in the filthy game being played to subjugate this sovereign Arab state to the will of imperialism and Zionism.

The progressive national forces in Lebonon are aware of the deadly danger inherent in these plans and acts against Lebanon's sovereignty. It is because of this that broad social circles in the country have been calling for vigilance. Many Lebanese personalities and papers have been pointing to the need for closing the ranks of all Lebanese who cherish the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity in order to foil these criminal designs.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES USSR-ETHIOPIA COMMUNIQUE

PM191503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text of "Soviet-Ethiopian Joint Communique"]

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia, was in the Soviet Union from 12 through 16 October 1982 on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

Mengistu Haile Mariam and the persons accompanying him were accorded a warm, fraternal welcome reflecting the deep feelings of friendship and solidarity between the two countries' peoples.

Talks took place between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and COPWE, on questions pertaining to bilateral relations and cooperation, and also on topical international problems of mutual interest. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The following took part in the talks:

From the Soviet side: A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.B. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and K.Ye. Fomichenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia;

From the Ethiopian side: Taye Berhanu, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and of the COPWE Executive Committee and chief of the COPWE Central Committee's International Section; Hadis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council To Conduct the National Revolutionary Campaign for Development and Central Planning; Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, member of the COPWE Central Committee and minister of public and national security; (Alemu Abebe), member of the COPWE Central Committee and first deputy chief of the COPWE Central Committee's Organizational Section; (Pasika Sidelil), first deputy chief of the COPWE Central Committee's Ideological Section; Brig Gen (Seyyum Mekonyn), member of the COPWE Central Committee and chief of the COPWE Central Committee's Justice, Security, Internal Affairs and Defense Section; (Nesibu Taye), member of the COPWE Central Committee and socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR; Mengistu (Gemechu), member of the COPWE Central Committee and special assistant to the PMAC and COPWE chairman; and (Tibebu Bekele), permanent secretary of the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry.

The following were present at the talks:

From the Soviet side: V.M. Falin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; Ye.M. Samoteykin, consultant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and V.M. Vasev, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department;

From the Ethiopian side: (Mersiye Idzhigu), candidate member of the COPWE Central Committee and chief of the Planning and Programming Section of the Supreme Council for Conducting the National Revolutionary Campaign for Development and Central Planning; (Tesfayye Khabte-Yimer), chief of the Foreign Ministry's Press and Information Department; (Tadesse Kidane-Mariam), chief of the Territorial Production Planning Section of the Supreme Council for Conducting the National Revolutionary Campaign for Developing and Central Planning; and (Tekil Amelga), chief of the Foreign Ministry's European Section.

During the visit the important guest laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, Mengistu Haile Mariam and those accompanying him visited the Belorussian SSR -- the city of Minsk,

In the course of the exchange of views which took place during the visit the sides expressed satisfaction with the ever-deepening ties of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, which are developing on the basis of the 20 November 1978 Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. This wholly accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and serves the cause of world peace.

The Soviet leaders acquainted the Ethiopian friends with the Soviet people's achievements on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR and with the activity of the Communist Party and Soviet state in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Peace Program for the Eighties put forward at the congress. The Soviet side rated highly the important steps taken by the PMAC and COPWE to lay the foundations of socialism, strengthen national independence and boost the national economy.

The Ethiopian leaders rated highly the Soviet Union's achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres and the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. The Ethiopian side expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and also to the government and people of the Soviet Union for the constant and all-round aid to the Ethiopian people in their struggle against foreign aggression, and also for the assistance in solving complex tasks of economic building and social transformation in the past 8 years of revolutionary struggle.

The sides welcomed the strengthening of relations between the CPSU and COPWE, to whose development the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and COPWE, signed by L.I. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam during the visit, and also the plan adopted for ties between the CPSU and COPWE in 1983-1984 are a major contribution.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia stressed their mutual desire to widen the practice of exchange of views and consultations on topical international problems and events affecting the two states' interests.

Both sides expressed interest in expanding cooperation in the economic, trade and scientific and technical spheres on a mutually advantageous basis. They noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation between them in such spheres as education, health, culture, science, sports and the training of cadres.

The exchange of views confirmed that the Soviet and Ethiopian positions on the key questions of the present day totally coincide.

Assessing the present-day international situation, the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia noted with deep concern the grave deterioration of the political atmosphere in the world as a result of the aggressive policy pursued by the imperialist powers, above all by the United States, which, as both sides noted, is pursuing a policy of confrontation and starting up the arms race in an attempt to achieve military superiority. The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia condemn this policy of brinkmanship and call for joint efforts by all peace-loving countries to prevent a further deterioration of the international situation.

The Ethiopian side expressed complete approval of the Soviet peace initiatives, especially the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia condemn the growing and strengthening militarist activity by the United States and its allies in the Indian Ocean, including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf for the purpose of achieving military superiority, which poses a direct threat to the security of the states in that part of the world. They resolutely confirmed their stand against setting up foreign military bases and deployment of nuclear weapons there.

Calling again for the implementation of the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and also the UN General Assembly decision on holding an international conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983, the sides stressed the need for joint efforts by interested peace-loving states. They believe that this is the only way to overcome the obstructionist U.S. line on this question.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia positively assess the OAU's role and its contribution to the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and condemn imperialist circles' intrigues aimed at splitting the African countries. They welcome the OAU's efforts in the interests of a peaceful settlement of existing problems, strengthening of interstate relations and cooperation and creation and maintenance of a normal political atmosphere on the continent.

Having examined the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia advocated creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness in that region on the basis of mutual respect among all states for sovereignty, territorial integirty, inviolability of frontiers, noninterference in one another's internal affairs and renunciation of territorial claims. The Soviet side welcomed socialist Ethiopia's efforts to develop good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with neighboring countries.

The sides stated that they resolutely oppose the creation of foreign bases in the Horn of Africa and in adjacent areas. They believe that supplies of U.S. arms in Somalia are a direct and serious threat to Ethiopia and also to peace and the security of the countries in that region.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia express grave concern in connection with the continuing tense situation in southern Africa.

Both sides strongly condemn the racist, terrorist South African regime and demand complete fulfillment of the UN decisions, including Security Council Resolution 435, concerning Namibian independence. They confirmed their support for the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia again condemn the U.S. Administration's collusion with the racist Pretoria regime, whose purpose is to deprive the Namibian people of their legitimate right to genuine independence by means of linkage with other, irrelevant questions.

Both sides declare their solidarity with the people of southern Africa in their struggle to liquidate the criminal and inhuman system of apartheid and urge all states to strictly fulfill the relevant UN resolutions on sanctions against South Africa.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia expressed their solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and other frontline states which are being subjected to systematic acts of aggression and subversive actions on the part of South Africa, and they urge all countries to give these states the requisite aid and support.

The sides reaffirmed their well-known position on the question of peace in the Near East as a whole and on the Palestinian problem in particular and called for an international conference, as recently proposed by the Soviet Union, at which all interested sides would be represented, to reach a just and lasting Near East settlement.

Both sides strongly condemned Israel's recent invasion of Lebanon and destruction of West Beirut and also the subsequent massacre of innocent children, women and old people in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia demand an end to armed and all other kinds of interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They advocate a political settlement of the Afghan situation on the basis of the well-known proposals of the country's government.

Expressing concern at the tense situation in Southeast Asia, both sides noted that the region's problems can be solved through equal dialogue among the region's states, without outside interference. The sides condemned reaction's continuing intrigues against the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) and stressed that only the PRK Government has the right to represent Kampuchea in the international arena, particularly at the United Nations.

The sides strongly condemned the U.S. Administration's course vis-a-vis socialist Cuba and revolutionary Nicaragua and interference in El Salvador's affairs, and declared their solidarity with all patriotic and democratic forces in Latin America.

Advocating constructive dialogue between states belonging to different social systems, the sides voiced the need to hold talks on limiting the arms race and disarmament. They declared their readiness to contribute to the quest for a solution of fundamental questions such as a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests and the strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation system. The Ethiopian side welcomed the proposal made by the Soviet Union at the 37th UN General Assembly session on concluding a treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The sides also declared their determination to strive to make the African Continent a nuclear-free zone.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia declare their support for the developing countries' struggle to establish a new economic order, to safeguard their sovereignty over their natural resources, to liquidate all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation and eliminate all artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade.

The sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to the Soviet Union. In their view, the talks held and the agreements and documents signed were a major new contribution to strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia and between the CPSU and COPWE.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and COPWE and commander in chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia, invited L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, to visit socialist Ethiopia. The invitations were gratefully accepted.

Mengistu Statement

LD191022 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa October 19 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], has spoken highly of the results of his working friendly visit to the Soviet Union and his talks with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

He stressed in a statement for the press made at the airport upon his return on Monday that friendly contacts between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia had been expanding and growing stronger from one day to the next since the Ethiopian revolution. The purpose of the latest visit, according to Mengistu Haile Mariam, was to further relations of friendship and cooperation and to outline prospects for their future extension in different fields.

It is a significant feature of the visit that it has taken place at a time when the process of setting up a party of the working people in Ethiopia is nearing completion. Our party, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted, will be able to borrow a good deal from the rich experience of socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. In this sense an agreement signed in Moscow between COPWE and the CPSU provides for extending bilateral cooperation in the interests of social progress and world peace and also for establishing working relations with fraternal parties sharing these goals and tasks.

Dwelling on his talks with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet party and state leaders, Mengistu Haile Mariam characterised them as fruitful and stressed that they had taken place in a constructive spirit and covered a broad range of issues.

USIA DIRECTOR'S UPCOMING AFRICAN TOUR VIEWED

LD191416 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 19 TASS -- The U.S. Information Agency (USIA) has announced that its director, Charles Wick, is to leave for a tour of six African countries shortly. The trip will take the boss of Washington's main propaganda agency to South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Nigeria, Zaire and the Congo.

Although an official USIA communique maintains that Mr Wick's voyage will essentially be a fact-finding one, analysts agree that the trip should be viewed in the context of stepped-up psychological warfare conducted by the Reagan administration against socialist and developing countries. Propaganda experts from Washington have lately been making special accent on ideological subversion in independent African nations whose anti-imperialist policies are a source of rage for the U.S. Administration.

It is indicative that the USIA boss is going to spend most of his time on the six-nation tour in South Africa. Racist Pretoria authorities are a reliable ally of the USA in organising military, economic and propaganda provocations against independent African states.

The American press reported that the apartheid regime willingly made its territory available for the building of powerful relay stations and transmitters for the Voice of America which beams dirty insinuations across the African Continent and is working hard to whitewash Washington's militaristic policy in Africa. To step up the "propaganda conditioning" of African countries the United States is hurriedly building four new VOA transmitters in Botswana and modernising a broadcasting center in Liberia.

During his voyage Mr Wick will be a "guest of honor" at the inauguration of USIA's so-called "cultural centers" in a number of African countries. It is commonly known that Washington turns such centers into a hornet's nest of espionage against sovereign states and into HQ's for planning and carrying through acts of psychological subversion against their peoples.

U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION WITH S. AFRICA SCORED

LD141052 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] South African authorities have decided to build another military base north of Transvaal. This base will be used to harass independent African states. The government paper THE CITIZEN announced that this base will be situated near Louis Tritchaardt in north Transvaal. Construction of this military base will start in the near future. (Valentine Koniy) discusses this matter:

In a spot bordering Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, there will be a huge military base which will have its own strip for aircraft of all kinds. Unconfirmed reports state that the United States would also like to use this base for its own operations in Africa. The chain of countries that will have U.S. bases, particularly in the Indian Ocean, is now almost complete. There are U.S. military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Mombasa in Kenya and Diego Garcia Island.

The U.S. Government uses airbases in Embakasi and Nanyuki in Kenya. Today the Pentagon is trying to obtain permission to use the port in the Comoro Islands. In the near future the U.S. will start constructing a base on Robben Island in South Africa. These military bases are used by the Pentagon as operational centers against those African states which seek an independent foreign policy, particularly those with an anti-imperialist foreign policy.

The United States considers it to be expedient and important to work in close cooperation with South Africa in pursuit of these policies. South Africa has been made a policeman to watch the entire area on behalf of the United States. They are therefore given a free hand to fight against the liberation movement in that part of the world.

This is done to keep South Africa safe for imperialist exploiters and to pursue policies that will give the United States a free hand in the region militarily. That's why Washington is urging South Africa to attack free countries in southern Africa. In doing so the United States is in breach of the 1977 Security Council resolution which enjoins all to refrain from cooperating with South Africa, particularly in military affairs.

In pursuit of these policies the United States has invested large sums of money in the South African armaments industry. U.S. control of the Louis Trichaardt base shows clearly the U.S. intentions in the region.

SOLIDARITY WITH S. AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

UN Observance

LD121024 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A day of solidarity with the political prisoners of the Republic of South Africa has been marked at the U.N. Headquarters. The participants in a function held here demanded the release of Nelson Mandela, outstanding fighter against the system of racial oppression, and other prisoners of South Africa.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stated that he avails himself of the opportunity to call on the authorities of the Republic of South Africa to release Nelson Mandela who has already spent twenty years in prison, and announce an amnesty for many other Africans who were unjustly imprisoned. The U.N. Secretary General emphasized that the policy of apartheid being practised by the Pretoria authorities results in the sharpening of tension in the region.

Imre Hollai (Hungary), president of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, said that people in South Africa are tortured and killed only because they come out in defence of their most elementary rights. The system of apartheid has been branded by the world community of nations as a crime against humanity, but it continues to exist owing to certain countries' support.

Speakers at the function sharply criticised those circles in the West which continue to consolidate the regime of butchers, providing them with lavish aid. Paul Lusaka (Zambia), chairman of the U.N. council on Namibia, pointed out with indignation that despite mass violations of human rights and the trampling of human dignity by the apartheid regime, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is now considering a request from the Republic of South Africa for the granting of a big loan to it. As is known, the leading role in the IMF is played by the United States which determines its policy.

V.A. Kravets (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), chairman of the East European countries' group, pointed out that some Western governments are trying to portray the oppressed people's struggle as terrorism. Thereby they encourage the racists to continuation of their criminal acts and give direct political support to them. This is evidenced, in particular, by the provocative "hearings" held in one of the subcommittees of the U.S. Senate with a view to casting aspersions on the just struggle of the African National Congress of South Africa in the year of the celebration of the ANC's 70th jubilee. That unworthy undertaking has been firmly condemned by the U.N. special committee against apartheid, just as by all progressive forces of the world.

WPC Statement

LD112358 Moscow TASS in English 2237 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Helsinki October 11 TASS -- The World Council has issued today the following statement:

Statement on day of solidarity with South African political prisoners -- 11 October 1982.

On the occasion of the day of solidarity with South African political prisoners -- 11 October 1982, the World Peace Council vehemently condemns the continued incarceration of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees langhishing in apartheid jails in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela, the eminent leader of the oppressed people of South Africa, has already served twenty years of a life sentence imposed on him for no other "crime" than that of defending the rights of his people to freedom and national independence.

The World Council and millions of peoples in all continents represented in it, demand the immediate and unconditional release of this outstanding leader Nelson Mandela and all other political prisioners in South Africa. It demands that the racist Pretoria regime commute the death sentences passed on three ANC militants Simon Mogerane (23 years), Jerry Mosololi (25 years) and Marcus Motaung (28 years). It further demands that all combatants be granted prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the relevant Geneva conventions.

The WPC considers the ending of all violations of human rights an absolute pre-condition for the elimination of the exploitation and racist practices by the apartheid regime against the black majority in South Africa.

The WPC reaffirms its full support and solidarity with the African National Congress and the heroic people of South Africa in their struggle for freedom from oppression and exploitation by a minority basing itself on injustice, inequality, racism and brutality. It appeals to all forces for peace, democracy and liberation to exert maximum pressure on the criminal South African regime to secure the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, victims of the oppressive and evil system of apartheid. The international community should redouble its efforts for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

OPPOSITION TO IMF LOAN FOR SOUTH AFRICA NOTED

LD162112 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 16 TASS -- The intention of the International Monetary Fund in which the United States has a dominant position to grant a loan of 1.1 billion dollars to the Pretoria racist regime evokes profound indignation in the United Nations. As is known, the United Nations General Assembly made calls many times not to give any aid to the Republic of South Africa whose racist authorities brutally suppress the protests of the many-millioned African population against the inhuman apartheid policies.

With a reference to the sources in the Reagan administration THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the granting of huge financial aid to the racists by the International Monetary Fund is already a certainty.

Touching upon this report, the chairman of the United Nations special committee against apartheid Y. Maitama Sule of Nigeria says that the South African racist regime needs such a huge loan from the International Monetary Fund for the reason that it spends billions of dollars on war, above all, against Angola and the Namibian people, and on the maintenance of repressive apparatus. Pretoria allocates huge sums for the production of military equipment and development of nuclear potential.

The committee's chairman said that it is intolerable that the International Monetary Fund or some other financial organizations in Western countries should finance directly or indirectly the policy of aggression and reprisals conducted by the South African regime.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES the Reagan administration is justifying its aid to the racist regime by statements that policy should not be involved in decisions of financial nature.

Open cynicism of such assertions is striking. It is precisely the present U.S. Administration that chose economic blackmail as a tool of its policy. In the International Monetary Fund, too, the United States recently resorted to crude pressure to compel it to grant a loan to the Salvadoran regime which is conducting a war against its own people.

As it became known here, a number of African countries intend to raise in the Fourth (trusteeship, including non-self-governing territories) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly the question of actions of the International Monetary Fund which is a specialized institution of the United Nations.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-ANGOLAN TREATY MARKED

PM191519 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Valentin Raykerus commentary: "USSR-Angola -- Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] On 8 October the Soviet and Angolan peoples are marking the 6th anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Angola. This very important document, authenticated by the signatures of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Antonio Agostinho Neto, not only confirmed the traditionally friendly character of Soviet-Angolan relations, but also opened up broad horizons for their further fruitful development in literally all spheres.

The ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola were born as far back as the time of the formation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola under whose leadership the Angolan people's armed struggle against 500 years of colonial domination began and was successfully completed. They became especially close and firm after Angola's acquisition of independence and its proclamation as a people's republic on 11 November 1975.

Mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries is expanding and strengthening in the industrial, agricultural, fishing, power industry and communications spheres. Hundreds of Soviet experts are working selflessly in various regions of Angola. They are helping the young African state to resolve urgent problems of national reconstruction and economic building and to train skilled national cadres for the country.

With the Soviet Union's assistance four training centers have been organized and are functioning successfully in Angola -- the vehicle repair center in Lobito and three agricultural centers at Lubango, (Ngunza) and Malanga.

The active development of friendly relations between the USSR and Angola, which is being implemented on a planned basis is of a mutually beneficial and long-term character. It fully accords with the vital interests of both countries' peoples and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO BOTSWANA PRESIDENT

LD192010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President Masire of the Republic of Botswana a cable in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and himself personally, he expressed congratulations and best wishes to the president and people of Botswana on the occasion of the country's national festival, the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

In his reply, the president of Botswana expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations and kind wishes and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and likewise wished the friendly Soviet people prosperity and progress.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS MEET 19 OCTOBER

LD191406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A joint session of the budget and planning commissions and other commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today. They began a preliminary examination of the plan for the country's economic and social development for 1983 and the course of fulfillment of this year's plan as well as the USSR budget for next year.

Comrade Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, delivered reports.

Taking part in the session were: Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade G. Lashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the chairmen of the chambers, Comrades Shitikov and Ruben; Comrade Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; chairmen of the standing commissions of the chambers; heads of ministries and departments.

The seventh session of the tenth convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet will open in Moscow on 16 November.

HUNGARIAN RADIO INTERVIEWS SOVIET ECONOMIST

LD162232 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 82

[From the "168 Hours -- Political Magazine" program: interview with Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, director of the Novosibirsk Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production -- Aganbegyan speaks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] When we met 5 years ago you said that you were a supporter of a radical transformation of the economic mechanism in the USSR. Several important decisions have been taken since then. Do these amount to the desired reform or are they just measures taken in preparation for the reform?

[Answer] Indeed, a number of important decisions have been taken in the past 5 years to perfect economic management. Substantive measures have been taken in agriculture to put into practice the Food Program and fundamental changes have taken place in the systems of planning and incentives in agriculture. In concrete terms one is dealing with the fact that agricultural plants are no longer being awarded bonuses for fulfilling plans but in accordance with the increase in production. Procurement prices have been modified and there is no central interference in the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. I could go on and mention the social measures taken to support the Soviet villages and those living in them.

As regards industry, and within it the construction industry, several measures were taken in this sphere also in 1979. Among other things, gross production value indicators -- which encourage quantitative production -- were brought to an end and various incentives were introduced to speed up or complete investment projects.

At the same time, quite a few important aspects are still missing from the modernization of the management mechanism as, for example, the establishment of long-term norms which would determine the size of the wages fund. This has been tried at many enterprises and has appeared to be suitable for introduction.

[Question] And what is the reason for the fact that aspects of such importance were left out of the decisions?

[Answer] The problem is that the plan for taking measures, for perfecting the economic mechanism, which was taken in 1979, reckoned with a stable 5-year plan. However, in the meantime circumstances -- including international conditions -- have changed. Therefore, annual plan modifications are inevitable.

[Question] So, if we are to speak in terms of a general economic reform, a good many further measures need to be taken.

[Answer] All the more so because the measures referred to earlier applies only to industry and agriculture. Thus, half of those in employment have been left out of the changes. That means the entire nonproductive sector, transport and commerce, and the fact is that the economic mechanism in this sphere is completely obsolete. There is a need, therefore, for comprehensive alterations, as laid down at the 26th party congress. Incidentally, the Soviet party is preparing for a session of the Central Committee, the agenda of which features the modernization of the economic mechanism. The various organs and scientific institutions are taking an active part in the working out of the drafts.

[Question] According to a foreign analyst, for a long time now the problem has not been that the need for economic change has not been recognized in the USSR but, rather, it is to do with the fact that the arms program forced on the country does not provide an opportunity for carrying out an economic transformation. At the same time, keeping national defense at its existing level represents a bigger and bigger burden.

[Answer] First of all, I do not like the term "transformation" because it implies that everything that exists, or has existed, needs to be swept away. We have set ourselves the task of further perfecting the economic mechanism. We do not use the word "reform" because it was the term we applied to the measures taken in 1965. The general alteration of the system of management has, indeed, been on the agenda for a long time. We could see this from the congressional material and equally from Leonid Brezhnev's speeches. The problem is that one is dealing with a gigantic country where on an area of 22 million square km, 125 million people work to produce 20 million kinds of products. We cannot falter for a single second because we cannot depend on external assistance. For this reason, every new item is tested by us for years in practice before its final introduction.

[Question] In the view of a Soviet analyst, one of the obstacles in the way of perfecting the economic mechanism is represented by the fact that there are too many central directives, there are too few opportunities for independent initiative or that established habits are not taken into account. I believe that the person concerned probably had in mind the story involving Academician Kurchatov, the father of the Soviet A-bomb. He would not allow the paths at his research institute to be asphalted over before it could be established without any doubt from the footprints which tracks people followed.

[Answer] I agree that excessive regulation does occur, particularly on the part of the ministries, or that the higher organs often modify the plans. A major part of such interventions is no longer permitted but the remnants of the command system do, indeed, cause a lot of problems. Our objective is the creation of an incentive and management mechanism which provides scope for individual local initiatives.

[Question] You are one of the best-known experts on Siberia's economic life. What is the current state of the exploration of Siberia's raw material resources?

[Answer] The participation of other countries in the exploration of Siberia's mineral resources has never been substantial, at least not when gauged in our terms. Not a single capitalist country took part in the extraction and conveyance of the Tyumen hydrocarbons and we purchased certain pipes and appliances merely to supplement others.

[Question] Foreign capital and technology could, of course, speed up the pace.

[Answer] Not substantially. Just as we built up, unaided, the West Siberian industrial region, we will also be able to lay the 4,500-km natural gas pipeline in spite of the American embargo policy.

[Question] It can be assumed that the construction work will take somewhat longer.

[Answer] Reagan, indeed, reckons on this. Well, I may now declare that the ministry concerned has undertaken to build a second gas pipeline between Urengoy and Moscow in the current 5-year plan, thus laying the foundations for future gas deals.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION

PM191011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 82 pp 2-3

[Unattributed book review: "Educating the Builders of Communism"]

[Text] "We are the party of the future, and the future belongs to young people. We are the party of innovators, and it is always young people who follow innovators most eagerly." These words of Lenin's, uttered long before October, express the very essence of the Communist Party's attitude to the problem of the succeeding generations -- one of the most acute and pressing problems in the modern world.

Socialism is a society oriented toward the future. "Young people who are 18-25 years old today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "will form the backbone of our society tomorrow." And much depends on how successfully we mold a generation of politically active people who know their job, love labor and know how to work and are always ready to defend their motherland -- "a generation," as V.I. Lenin said, "capable of finally bringing communism about."

Learn communism -- that is Lenin's main behest to young people. The diversity of tasks in educating the young generation and of the nature of their deeds and desires are the subject of a two-volume work recently published by the Political Literature Publishing House [footnote: "Learning Communism" (Uchitsya Kommunizmu), vol. I: "V.I. Lenin. The CPSU on Party Leadership of the Komsomol" (V.I. Lenin. KPSS o Partiynom Rukovodstve Komsomolom), 462 pages; vol. II: "L.I. Brezhnev. It Is the Young Who Must Build Communism" (L.I. Brezhnev. Molodym Stroit Kommunizm), 400 pages; Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982]. The first book includes speeches, articles and letters by V.I. Lenin and CPSU documents and materials on the Komsomol and young people. The second volume consists of L.I. Brezhnev's works relating to the Komsomol, all Soviet young people and the world democratic youth and student movement.

Each stage in our movement toward communism gives new relevance to the totality of problems associated with the sociopolitical and moral makeup of the young generation and requires without fail a renewal of the forms and methods of communist education.

The determining ideas of the communist education of the young generation in the course of building the new society were formulated by V.I. Lenin in his renowed speech at the Third Russian Komsomol Congress in 1920. It is 62 years since that time, but each new generation invariably looks to that speech in its quest to find answers to the questions posed by the new conditions of changing social reality. This and other works by V.I. Lenin included in the anthology form the basis of communists' profoundly scientific and fruitful strategy in the sphere of ideological education work.

Lenin's legacy sets a threefold task for young people: to acquire knowledge which helps you to build communism; to establish communist morality; and to organically merge knowledge and ideals with practical action and with participation in concrete creative work together with workers and peasants.

"You can only become a communist when you enrich your memory with knowledge of all the riches created by mankind." This maxim accurately and succintly defined the most important prerequisite of the molding of the young generation and the development in them of the readiness and the ability to participate actively in building socialism and communism.

In the years of Soviet power really revolutionary transformations have taken place in the people's spiritual life. The level of Soviet people's education and culture has risen immeasurably. In the society of mature socialism a new type of production worker is growing up -- a person with a broad professional outlook and skill and profound knowledge of the polytechnical foundations of modern production, capable of rapidly mastering the latest machines and manufacturing processes. But these very achievements and the new, still larger-scale tasks of socioeconomic and cultural progress formulate in a new way the question of preparing new worker recruits and of the content and quality of education.

The two-volume work vividly demonstrates the party's concern for improving the preparation of the young generation for creative labor. Thus in the last 10 years alone the following CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions have been adopted: "On Completing the Transition to Universal Secondary Education of Young People and Further Developing General Educational Schools," "On Further Improving the System of Vocational and Technical Education," "On Further Improving the Process of Training and Education of Students in the Vocational and Technical Education System," "On Further Improving the Training and Education of Students at General Educational Schools and Their Preparation for Labor," "On Measures To Further Improve the Training of Workers in Production and the Improvement of Their Qualifications," "On Further Developing Higher Education and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training," and others.

Our age, the age of the scientific and technical revolution, makes great demands on each person, on his knowledge and his ability to apply this knowledge in practice for the benefit of the Soviet people. That is why young people today, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 17th Komsomol Congress, "are faced more urgently than ever before with the task of constantly supplementing and deepening their knowledge and mastering the latest achievements of science and technology. And this applies not only to present and future engineers, technicians and other specialists, but to the working class and rural workers."

Lenin's slogan "Learn, learn, learn!" is even today the most important, most relevant slogan for young people's life. Nor must we forget -- we have no right to forget -- Lenin's other call, the call for the learning process to go hand in hand with the process of communist education and for it to help mold people who are ready and able to build a new society and uphold the gains of socialism. We must arm every young person with communist convictions and communist morality, which, as V.I. Lenin stressed, is based on "...the struggle to strengthen and perfect communism. Herein lies the basis of communist education, learning and teaching. Herein lies the answer to the question of how one must learn communism" (vol. I, p 51).

The party wishes to see the younger generations highly educated, with a mastery of scientific knowledge up to the level of present-day demands and able to grasp independently the complex questions of modern production, social life, politics and culture. But if this knowledge is not to remain useless baggage, but is to be a reliable weapon in the whole people's struggle for communism, it is also necessary to ensure the purposeful moral education of young men and women, profound, firm assimilation by them of the ideals and norms of communist morality and the tempering of their will and character.

The Lenin Komsomol plays the most important part in this vast and necessary work. It "...must tirelessly raise young Soviet people in the spirit of selfless service to the motherland and devotion to the Communist Party, in the spirit of the indestructible friendship of the USSR's peoples, and cultivate in young people the best qualities of Soviet people -- love of labor, boldness, fearlessness, confidence in the victory of our cause and readiness to overcome any difficulties and obstacles," the two-volume work notes (Vol. I, p 203).

Here it is necessary constantly to remember that education is a process not without conflict. The ideological struggle is unprecedentedly bitter in the modern world and vestiges of the past -- remnants of bourgeois views and morals -- still survive among some people. The Komsomol, under the party's leadership, the book notes, is called upon to persistently strive to ensure that the demands of the moral code of the builder of communism become the norms of day-to-day behavior for every young person. The way to achieve this goal is not simple. It requires major ideological education and organizational work and a struggle aimed at the constant growth of young people's labor and sociopolitical activeness. After all, it is only in concrete deeds and acts that such necessary qualities for every person in the developed socialist society as collectivism and concern for comrades, discipline, honesty and decency, modesty and respect for elders are developed and tested.

The moral education of young people is only successful when it is organically merged with labor, ideological and political education, when it is animated by those great ideas and goals for whose sake the communist society is being built, when it is accompanied by active participation by young men and women in all spheres of the whole people's labor and in various forms of sociopolitical life. Only then will young men and women really learn honest labor, acquire the ability to see life in all its complexity from the standpoint of Soviet patriotism and communist convictions and be implacable toward the least deviations from our social norms. In a word, will become real citizens.

The entire history of the land of the soviets has shown that the socialist society is a society of the widest opportunities for young people. But it is a great pity that a certain proportion of young people acquire an oversimplified view of life. When a person who does not yet know life is told at every turn that everything is given to him, everything is available, he can involuntarily acquire a parasitical outlook, instead of cultivating will and the ability to overcome difficulties and strive for successes by his own steadfast labor. It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that sometimes the professional training of certain young people is accompanied by an insufficiently responsible attitude to labor. This is largely the result of the Komsomol's shortcomings. It is the task of the party and the task of the Komsomol, the anthology notes, to cultivate in young people a real communist love of labor -- of the finest thing that man has on earth.

The cultivation of high morality is inseparable from labor for the people's good, creative, inspired labor to the full extent of your capacities. We still have a true compass in Lenin's instruction that "...every day in any village or city young people should resolve a particular practical task of common labor, albeit the least task or the simplest" (vol. I, p 54). In present conditions the molding of the broad range of qualities of the socialist working person forms the basis for the practical resolution of the task of all-round development of the individual.

The attitude to labor is an important indicator of the political consciousness, moral maturity and civic awareness of young Soviet people. In the crucible of communist building the young person passes through a good school of life. On the frontlines of the 5-year plans the country's young people mature and the Komsomol's labor glory grows stronger. To its credit today are tens and hundreds of construction projects in all parts of the country, hundreds of new enterprises and a weighty contribution to strengthening agriculture. The Komsomol's participation in state administration and in all public life has also been stepped up.

Various forms of involving young people in the country's major affairs -- be it student construction detachments, school-childrens' teams or deputies' concerns -- are not a matter of playing at independence, but are full, practically useful activity which gives the young person a great deal, develops his sense of responsibility and wins society's recognition.

Service in the Soviet army plays a tremendous role in this education. Young men, when they join the family of soldiers, sometimes are not yet tempered by life. But they come back from the army as people who have passed through a school of endurance and discipline and who have gained technical and professional knowledge and political training.

The affairs of young Soviet people, the anthology notes, receive wide public recognition in our country. The party boldly puts young people forward and constantly relies on them. The Lenin Komsomol holds a worthy place in the political system of Soviet society. The new USSR Constitution consolidated and extended the rights of the Komsomol, as well as of other mass organizations, in the administration of state and public affairs and in resolving political, economic and sociocultural questions.

The ranks of the Lenin Komsomol now number more than 41 million young men and women, united in more than 450,000 primary organizations. More than half of all Komsomol members work in the national economy. Millions of young men and women are taking part in the competition for successful fulfillment of plan targets for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole. The patriotic movement "For the 11th 5-Year Plan -- shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creativity and young people" is expanding. But today, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 19th Komsomol Congress, the Komsomol's contribution to the development of the national economy and all spheres of our public life could be even more substantial. The 26th CPSU Congress decisions demand great energy and a constant intensity of effort from young people.

A boundless, rewarding sphere for the application of the efforts of every Komsomol member in the countryside and the city is participation in the implementation of the USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. Another most important economic and political task which the party now sets for all the people is the strictest savings, savings everywhere and in everything. "Who but the Komsomol members should be the pioneers in implementing this most important task," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said.

Whenever complex new tasks have to be resolved and significant difficulties overcome, the party turns to the Komsomol, to young people, and entrusts them with major, crucial tasks. That was the case in the first years of socialist building, on the fiery fronts of the Great Patriotic War, during the Virgin Lands epic. That is the case today, when Soviet society is resolving increasingly large-scale, complex innovative tasks in communist creation.

The further the great days of October recede into history and the greater the number of young men and women who join the ranks of Communists not having experienced severe tests in life, then the more crucial is the task of ideological and political education and the formation of a clear, specific class stance in young people. This cannot be done fully without introducing young people to the glorious revolutionary traditions of older generations and without their mastering the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, the two-volume work notes. The Komsomol's central task has been and remains the education of young people in the spirit of communist ideology and devotion to our Soviet motherland, in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

Our main guide along the path to communism is Marxist-Leninist teaching on the laws of society's development. It is impossible to overstate the significance of profound, systematic mastery of this revolutionary science and the development of firm, conscious communist convictions. "It has long been known that a truth is mastered in a lasting way when it is lived through, not simply taught," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "And the Komsomol must organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory in such a way that it is merged organically with Komsomol members' practical deeds, with their own life" (vol. II, p 330).

In the resolution "On the Work of the Komsomol," the 14th All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress described the international education of young people as a "matter of life and death for socialism." The traditions of proletarian, socialist internationalism live on in today's deeds by Soviet young people. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation," which is also included in the anthology, instructs Komsomol organizations to step up the patriotic and international education of young people, propagandize our revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and mold in every young person political vigilance, the conviction of the correctness and invincibility of socialim and readiness to defend its gains and our beloved fatherland.

Soviet young people, the book notes, are not bystanders observing international life, they participate actively in it constantly. The Komsomol's international ties and various contacts between our young men and women and their contemporaries and class brothers abroad are a very important section of our country's foreign policy work as a whole.

At all stages of our country's development the Leninist Komsomol has been our party's loyal helper and support in resolving the most important historical tasks. Party leadership is the Komsomol's strength, the guarantee of the success of its work and the fundamental basis for the further development of the league of young Leninists.

The book reveals with very rich historical material the principles and practice of CPSU leadership of the work of Komsomol organizations. Messages from the party Central Committee to Komsomol congresses, Central Committee resolutions and speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at youth forums (these documents are included in the two volumes) define the program of activity for the Komsomol and Soviet young people.

The Komsomol learns from the party the art of political and organizational work and living ties with the masses of young people and the Leninist style. "It is a question of ensuring," it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "that a lively, creative atmosphere is created in every Komsomol organization" (vol. II, p 330). This vivid, concise formula expresses the most important thing -- that the Komsomol's life must be filled with politically and socially useful matters and must be interesting for every young person.

Youth is the morning of life. It is the time when the person is molded as an individual, as a citizen. Recalling his own militant youth, L.I. Brezhnev wrote: "Today I am gladdened by the thought that worthy reinforcements have grown up to replace the generations of revolutionary fighters, the builders of the first 5-year plans and the servicemen of the Patriotic War....Young people are growing up with communist convictions, deeply devoted to the party's cause, the great Lenin's cause, and loyal to the ideals of October."

CHERNENKO WRITES BOOK ON SOVIET HOUSING

LD182048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] In the past 15 years, the pace of growth of the housing fund in our country has greatly exceeded the rate of increase of town populations. These facts are adduced in the book by Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled, "The CPSU and Human Rights" [KPSS I Pravda Cheloveka]. It is published by the Novosti Publishing House.

The statistics on the resolution of the housing problem in the USSR show that our party and state are devoting much attention to this aspect of the life of the people. Indeed, enough accommodation is now handed over in less than a month for a city of half a million people. Every year approximately 10 million people improve their living conditions. The Soviet Union occupies first place in the world for the number of apartments under construction. The task of providing every Soviet family with a separate, well-appointed apartment is being consistently solved. By the end of the last 5-year plan the proportion of such families in the towns had risen to 80 percent. The resettlement in well-appointed buildings of all families dwelling in dilapidated buildings is nearing completion. It should also be noted that the increase in volume of housing construction is accompanied in our country by a significant improvement in its quality. More than half of our housing is constructed according to new standard designs, differing from their predecessors in their more comfortable planning and increased size of apartments.

As is known, the state grants the working people the greater part of accommodation free of charge. Housing rents have remained the same since 1928, and comprise on average, with charges for public utilities, approximately 3 percent of the budget of an indistrial or office worker. At the same time the array of contemporary facilities defies all comparison with earlier situations.

In no capitalist country do people receive free housing from the state, nor pay so little for it. For example, we can say that rent for an apartment in Britain or the FRG swallows up about 40 percent of the family budget; in Denmark and France over 50 percent; in Turkey up to 70; and in Italy up to 80 percent. In the structure of expenses of the average American family, payment for housing takes up almost 27 percent. According to U.S. press reports, because of the high cost of housing, 34 million Americans including about 7 million families, are compelled to live in conditions not meeting even the lowest standards. Every month in Washington over 200 families who are unable to pay their rent are flung out into the street. And cheek by jowl with such poverty stands unrivalled opulence. Weinberger the U.S. secretary of defense, has a house with a swimming pool, worth over $700,000. This is the American way of asserting housing rights.

SOVIET LITHUANIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

LD181238 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Vilnius October 18 TASS -- Lithuania's life within the family of Soviet republics represents a whole historical epoch, said Antanas Barkauskas, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of this Baltic republic. He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent on the occasion of Lithuania's days which opened here today at the "in a close-knit family" exhibition devoted to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

It would be recalled that the Baltic republics (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) where the people established Soviet power after the socialist revolution of 1917 were subsequently made, by the efforts of the internal counter-revolution and foreign interventionists, bourgeois states for over twenty years. This gives us an opportunity for objectively comparing the results of the two paths of development.

By 1940 the industrial output of 1913 was exceeded 7.7 times over in the Soviet Union. The corresponding figure for Estonia was 1.3 times and for Lithuania 2.6 times. In Latvia, industrial output showed a drop of 10 per cent.

After they acceded to the Soviet Union in 1940 the same republics, with their natural resources naturally remaining unchanged, sharply stepped up their economic growth rates. Despite the ravages of war, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia increased their industrial output within the next two decades (by 1960) respectively 58, 45 and 48 times over.

At present 85 foreign countries, among them West Germany, France, Japan and other industrialised capitalist states, import Lithuanian-made high precision machine tools, instruments and electronic computers.

In per capita production Lithuania today is ahead of Italy, and when it doubles its power production in 1981-1985 it will also leave France and Japan behind.

In 1940 only 0.1 billibn kilowatt hours of electricity were generated in Lithuania (its power production today has grown 130 times over). It then had only 115,000 workers, which compared with over a million workers today. There were 20 higher school students per 10,000 population. The corresponding figure today is more than 200.

Once an agrarian adjunct of the West European capitalist economy, Lithuania has become one of the biggest industrialized regions of the Soviet Union. Its gross output of agricultural produce has doubled since 1940, although agriculture has ceased to be the leading branch of its economy. In 1940 Lithuania had only a thousand tractors. Their number today has increased almost fifty-fold.

As we see, Antanas Barkauskas said, the working people of Lithuania have become today the full masters of their republic and of their own destiny.

KAZAKHSTAN'S KUNAYEV ADDRESSES DIPLOMATS

PM181353 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Reception at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] On 27 September D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR who are on an orientation tour of Kazakhstan.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev warmly welcomed the guests. During the conversation he acquainted them with the major socioeconomic and cultural transformations that have taken place during the years of Soviet power in Kazakhstan, an equal republic among the equal republics of the USSR, and with the great work of party and soviet organs and public organizations to further develop all sectors of the national economy and improve the working people's well-being. All Kazakhstan's successes, he stressed, are the result of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and the republic's development within the country's unified national economic complex.

This year -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- is doubly significant for Soviet Kazakhstan. The 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia was celebrated as a great and splendid festival of friendship and union with the great Russian people and all the peoples of the country. Soviet people take pride in the fact that as a result of the Great October victory and the USSR's formation, the peoples of former national backwaters, formerly doomed to eternal backwardness have confidently marched into the socialist future shoulder to shoulder with the working people of all the other nations of the country, bypassing capitalism, and have reached the summit of social progress. Developed socialism ensures not only an indissoluble link between the prosperity and rapprochement of all the country's nations and ethnic groups, but also the deepening of socialist democracy.

For Kazakhstan and the other fraternal republics the 60 years of USSR membership have been historically a brief period but, at the same time, one of astonishing vastness in terms of epoch-making changes. Effectively covering centuries in just a few decades, our republic, thanks to the transforming power of socialist creation, has become a region of powerful industry and developed agriculture, advanced science and culture and constantly improving people's well-being.

Whatever sphere you take -- economic, social, spiritual -- you see everywhere massive, dynamic growth and exciting prospects. All this is directly kinked with the practical implementation of the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th party congress decisions.

Today Kazakhstan consists of major territorial production complexes which would grace any of the world's highly developed countries. It is a colossal construction site stretching from the Caspian to the Altay, from the Siberian plains to the cloud-capped peaks of the Alatau. It is a region of new land where representatives of more than 100 nations and ethnic groups live together in harmony and friendship.

Soviet Kazakhstan makes a substantial contribution to the all-union treasure house of material wealth and spiritual life, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said. The republic's industrial setup features a mighty power industry, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, coal, petroleum, chemical, light and food industries; and other sectors. The country receives from Kazakhstan not only a wide variety of raw materials but also a lot of finished industrial products.

The virgin land epic, which was the practical embodiment of the Communist Party's great ideas of transforming tens of millions of hectares of steppe land into fertile arable land, was a nationwide exploit, an undertaking of unprecedented scale and a symbol of the united actions of USSR nations and ethnic groups.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was right when he said that the opening up of the virgin and unused land imparted mighty impetus to the development of Kazakhstan's production forces and its economic and cultural growth. Today the virgin lands mean not only millions of tons of grain, famous worldwide for its quality, they also mean confidently developing livestock raising, giant industrial projects, new cities and well-equipped settlements, VUZes and schools, culture centers and sports complexes. They mean bright prospects in terms of glorious new achievements.

Kazakh science, culture and art have made great strides. There is 100-percent literacy and universal secondary education in the republic and it surpasses many highly developed countries in terms of the number of students, doctors and other specialists per 10,000 inhabitants. One-third of the people of Kazakhstan are students of some kind.

The Communist Party and Soviet state are doing all they can to ensure that people have a better life today than yesterday, and a better life tomorrow than today, Comrade D.A. Kunayev continued. In the last decade alone per capita real incomes have risen by almost 50 percent in the republic. Every year one-third of the budget is spent on the population's social and cultural and consumer needs.

The people of Kazakhstan see the USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum as an exceptionally important document indicating specific ways to improve the working people's well-being. Assiduously and with great labor and creative vigor the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia are seeking to increase their contribution to its implementation. They are unearthing and exploiting new reserves and opportunities for intensifying production in industry and other economic sectors and improving work quality in order to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed the tremendous significance of the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state and the socialist community countries and the constructive proposals but forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on an all-embracing, just solution of pressing international problems and on preserving and strengthening detente in relations between countries. Exceptionally important is the idea, expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the Baku celebrations, that opportunities for strengthening international detente exist everywhere and must be vigorously exploited.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev gave detailed answers to diplomats' questions relating to the further development of the republic's economy and its participation in the all-union division of labor and international cooperation and called for complete objectivity on the part of mass news media in assessing the Soviet way of life and our country's achievements.

GRISHKYAVICHUS ON INTELLIGENTSIA, RUSSIFICATION

AU141228 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Oct 82 p 6

[APN correspondents Pavel Antonov and Aleksey Flerovskiy interview with Pyatras Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee: "Questions Do Not Remain Unanswered" -- place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Could you say that Soviet Lithuania has enough national professional cadres?

[Answer] Yes, on the whole it does, even though, naturally, there is still a shortage of them here and there. That concerns, in particular, the latest industrial branches, which are experiencing an exceptionally dynamic development. I would like to draw attention to the fact that in 1940, the year of the founding of Soviet government in Lithuania, there were 20 students per 10,000 inhabitants, compared with 206 in 1982.

Prewar Lithuania had only slightly over 21,000 experts with a college or secondary education -- this is roughly the number Lithuanian colleges now train in 2 years. In the last 20 years alone, the number of Lithuanians with a college education has increased fourfold.

[Question] If this is so, is there not the danger of a surplus of experts in the near or more distant future? Of engineers, for example?

[Answer] I do not think that such a problem will arise in the near future. On the contrary, the demand for experts -- judging from the requirements of enterprises, both new ones and those currently under reconstruction -- is not declining.

[Question] Let us turn, in somewhat greater detail, to the creative intelligentsia, not only because their number in the republic has increased by more than one-third in the last 10 years. Writers, poets and playwrights are more and more frequently turning to the critical contemporary problems, complex social issues in which there do not exist any clear-cut solutions. To what extent does the Central Committee take their views into account?

[Answer] Above all, we are pleased by the social activity of the creative intelligentsia. The issues to which it attracts attention are complex and varied indeed. For example, in his novel "The Blossoming of Wild Rye" our famous writer Vitautas Bubnis discusses problems such as man's attitude to nature and the passing of generations. All these are serious, vital issues that cannot remain outside the party organizations' attention. Of course, the writer does not provide any ready-made recipes, but his ideas help to penetrate more deeply the gist of social processes.

I very frequently meet with writers, painters, filmmakers or composers. Such discussions tend to be very frank. In essence, not one of the problems raised in such discussions remains unanswered.

On the basis of a decision of the party's Central Committee, once every 3 months all leading workers of the republic take part in such discussions in some large organizations (institutions, enterprises or institutes) and answer accumulated questions. Everything that is said during such meetings is then very carefully analyzed at the Central Committee. Such an analysis makes it possible for the Secretariat of the Central Committee to adopt specific decisions, decisions that are offered by life itself.

[Question] We would now like to touch on a topic that is constantly talked about in the West -- the so-called "Russification" of the Baltic republics, the alleged "forcible assimilation" of their national cultures....

[Answer] One's imagination must run wild for someone to detect even the slightest sign of assimilation or so-called "Russification" in Lithuanian life. All Lithuanian writers write their books in Lithuanian and their works are published in editions of many thousands.

Every writer wants his book to be translated into Russian and the other languages of the USSR nations. However, that cannot be termed suppression of national culture. On the contrary, these books represent our culture in the big world.

It is natural that in our Lithuanian schools we strive to teach every child to speak and write not only good Lithuanian but also Russian. This is a vital need and it is primarily man himself who needs this knowledge.

[Question] What language is used in state institutions and in which language are the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic and of the government conducted?

[Answer] As a rule, those appearing at sessions of the Supreme Soviet and of the government speak Lithuanian. Their speeches are translated into Russian.

In state institutions we use both Lithuanian and Russian. Speaking about languages, I would like to mention a few -- in my opinion -- telling facts. An academic grammar of the Lithuanian language in three volumes has been published in our republic. For the first time in the history of Lithuanian science, a dictionary of the Lithuanian language has been prepared (12 volumes have already been published and 6 more will follow suit). I will mention two more publications, which are rightly called fundamental -- the 2-volume atlas of the Lithuanian language and the 20-volume anthology of songs, the largest anthology of folklore material.

[Question] Among the subjects of Western sovietologists figures the assertion about complicated relations between the party and the creative intelligentsia. They claim that, allegedly, the party leadership is interfering in creativity, that it is enforcing and forbidding things....

[Answer] This is a distortion of the reality. Naturally, the organizations of creative artists; the unions of writers, composers, painters, architects or filmmakers, include many communists. At party meetings they discuss all kinds of things, including problems of art. However, no one is forcing anything on anyone. Neither do we, members of the Central Committee, interfere in the affairs of the artists' unions. As a reader or spectator I may fail to understand and not accept something. But that does not mean that I am taking advantage of the authority of my post and that I am entitled, because of this post, to impose on the author my taste and my views.

Of course, professionally obviously weak works do appear from time to time. However, the creative workers themselves decide about their fate. All artists' unions have their own selection bodies that voice their recommendations. The author can but does not have to agree with them. However, most of the time the author attentively hears out these recommendations because it is a strictly professional discussion.

[Question] What is your attitude to the creative search of the youth, which -- as we often hear -- is coming to terms with the "failings of youth."

[Answer] Calm and understanding. On no account do we expose young people to destructive criticism and there is no Damocles' sword of bans hovering over them.

[Question] Literary critics have observed a certain tendency of contemporary Baltic writers toward heavy philosophical prose. What is your position on this?

[Answer] Personally? A skeptical one. In my opinion, such prose tends to be very heavyhanded -- in terms of ideas and of the images it uses. It is so laden with metaphors that it loses its emotional impact on the reader. And -- this is again my personal opinion -- to write simply is much more difficult than to use a complicated style.

[Question] Do you have personal friends among writers, poets, painters...?

[Answer] Of course, I do. For example, Eduardas Mezhelaitis, with whom I fought against Hitler's troops. I have also been friends for many years with Justinas Martsinkiyavichus. I know almost all painters, architects and writers personally.

[Question] The writers you have mentioned also write complicated prose and poetry....

[Answer] Yes, it is complicated. I am not against complicated things as such, in general. In art, as in any other activity, one must know the right degree, measure and taste. Heated arguments often arise between us. However, these are our personal disputes in which, most of the time, each of us maintains his own view.

ARMENIAN SSR CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

GF171944 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 6 October 1982.

The plenum reviewed the tasks of the republic's party organizations in light of CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum resolutions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposals on increasing grain and fodder production.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum on this issue.

The address was reviewed by M.L. Mkrtchyan, first secretary of the Akhuryan party raykom; D.D. Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Kamo party raykom; A.T. Khachatryan, mechanism group leader in Brnakot village; G.P. Zakaryan, chief of Armenian Livestock Breeding and Fodder Production Scientific Research Institute Feeding Department; S.G. Aleksanyan, first secretary of the Gukasyan party raykom; A.A. Zakaryan, brigade leader of the Dzoragyukh state farm bee breeding brigade; G.G. Manukyan, chairman of the Abovyan people's deputies executive committee council; and S.G. Parsegyan, chief of Agricultural Scientific Research Institute Development and Selection Department.

The plenum also reviewed the organizational and political activities of the Echmiadzin party raykom on the execution of the socioeconomic development plans and the socialist tasks in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

S.M. Mkhitaryan, first secretary of the Echmiadzin party raykom, addressed the session. His speech was discussed by A.G. Stepanyan, secretary of the Yerevan city party committee; M.G. Khachatryan, first secretary of the Ashtarak party raykom; A.M. Movsesyan, electric train driver at the Leninakan locomotive station; I.G. Agopyan, brigade leader in the Korovakan illumination technology factory collection department; T.A. Dilanyan, first secretary of the Megri party raykom; A.G. Danyelyan, minister of the Armenian SSR food industry; L.A. Tamazyan, controller at the Noyemberyan canned food industry; and N.G. Arakelyan, director of the Nayiri state farm in Oktemberyan rayon.

The plenum adopted decisions in accordance with the issues reviewed. K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum at the conclusion of the session.

The plenum also reviewed organization issues and elected N.G. Ayvazyan as the agriculture department chief of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee.

At this the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

NEW CENTRAL ASIAN MUSLIM BOARD LEADER ELECTED

LD192023 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Spellings of all names as received]

[Text] Tashkent October 19,TASS -- The lead of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan has been assumed by Shamsutdinkhan ibn Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan. The decision about this has been adopted today at the congress of the Moslems of the region. He has been given the rank of mufti and elected president of the Presidium of the Council of the Moslem Board.

Announcing the results of the elections, Sheikh Yusupkhan Shakirov pointed out that the third representative "of the family remarkable for its piety, education and civic spirit" has been elected to the post. Ishan Babakhan, the grandfather of the new mufti, had been mufti. Then the Moslem board was headed by Mufti Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan, whose religious and public activity received broad recognition in the Soviet Union and in foreign countries. Having reached an advanced age, he had to give up the daily activity due to the state of his health. But his experience and knowledge will continue serving the people of his religion and his compatriots. Mufti Ziyautdinkhan has been elected to the honorary post of chairman of the Council of the Moslem Board.

The new mufti Shamsutdinkhan is 45 years of age. He received secular education at the Tashkent Foreign Languages Institute and spiritual education at the Cairo Academy Al-Azhar. Later he completed the post-graduate courses at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow and defended the candidate's thesis on Arab philology. In the recent years he was rector of the Islamic Institute named after Imam al-Burhari in Tashkent. Broad education, and command of many languages helped him in his activity connected with the development of international ties of Soviet Moslem organisations. Shamsutdinkhan is married, his wife Shaira teaches English at the Tashkent State University. They have three children.

CONTINUING OBSERVANCE OF RELIGIOUS RITES NOTED

PM181137 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 October 1982 publishes on page 2 a 2,200-word Belgorod-Moscow report by special correspondent A. Kamenev under the heading "Wedding Ceremony With...a Zhiguli," discussing the continuing observance of religious rites in the Belgorod Region, not only by "elderly grandmothers" but even by young workers, who get married and have their children christened in church. Kamenev emphasizes that "the Soviet state, in declaring freedom of religion, unswervingly ensures the enforcement of this law." "We are struggling not against but for religious people," Kamenev claims.

The writer argues that atheist propaganda is geared to a mass audience rather than to the individual and is frequently guilty of formalism and preaching to those already converted to atheism. Describing how the influence of the baptist sect was combated in Korochanskiy Rayon, Kamenev notes that "there are also examples of a different kind," like the young woman Komsomol member whose father persuaded her to go through a church wedding ceremony in return for the gift of a Zhiguli automobile. New Soviet rituals, he claims, "have become an inalienable part of our life. Time has passed and now we speak far less about the need for the widespread introduction of new rituals and ceremonies and are still doing little in this direction." Kamenev describes the example set by Borisovskiy raykom in organizing "Soviet ceremonies" as alternatives to religious rites, which are "far more effective than dozens of 'dry' lectures."

LEADER APPEARANCES FOR 12-19 OCT REPORTED

Aliyev Attends Celebration

LD182148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Summary] Mirza Fatali Akhundov, founder of Azerbaijani realistic drama, is called the singer of friendship between peoples. In Azerbaijan the 170th anniversary of his birth is being widely celebrated. "Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, was present at a festive evening held at the Lenin Palace to mark this important date."

Gorbachev Attends Meeting

LD152304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Improving output quality, strengthening the raw material base and further developing production are the chief tasks facing workers at enterprises in the food industry during this 5-year-period.

Participants in a celebration meeting devoted to the professional holiday for workers in the industry spoke about ways to further improve their work.

The meeting took place today in Moscow. The presidium comprised Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Boydul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Karlov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and front-ranking production workers.

A report was delivered by USSR Minister of Food Industry Lein. The participants in the meeting gave their assurance that workers in the industry will apply all their efforts, knowledge and experience to resolve the important tasks put forward in the USSR Food Program.

Grishin Receives Delegation

LD191416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Lithuania days are taking place at the USSR national economy achievements exhibition in Moscow. Today a Lithuanian delegation visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. The guests also laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

The Lithuanian delegation was received by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He told them how the capital is preparing for the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The guests were acquainted with the experience of the city party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and with the prospects for Moscow's economic and social development.

Shevardnadze Chairs Plenum

LD191102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum opened in Tbilisi today. It will discuss the tasks of the republican party organizations in implementing the USSR Food Program. The report is being presented by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Zimyanin at Moscow Evening

PM191056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Melodies of a Mountain Region"]

[Excerpts] "In a Single Family" -- This musical composition extolling the flowering of the beloved fatherland and the peoples' Leninist friendship was played on 12 October at the state central concert hall. A festive concert was held here devoted to the opening of the days of literature and art of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR in Moscow. These days are being held in honor of the 60th anniversary of the autonomous republic and the 200th anniversary of Chenchen-Ingushetia's voluntary affiliation to Russia.

The concert was attended by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section; and the leaders of the party and soviet organizations of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR.

'UNOFFICIAL' SOURCES CITED ON POOR GRAIN CROPS

LD191216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 19 (TANJUG) -- According to unofficial Soviet sources this year's harvest (from around 125 million hectares) will yield some 170 million tons of cereals, or only two thirds of the planned annual yields in the current five-year period (238-243 million tons).

Like previous bad harvests, this year's poor harvest is also blamed on adverse weather.

The average annual increase has been planned at five to six quintals per hectare.

This year the Soviet agriculture will not be able to meet this target. On the contrary, average yields will be less than the lowest in the past five-year period.

According to experts and party officials responsible for agriculture, a series of shortcomings and failures are to be overcome in the organization and management of agricultural production and especially in the domain of planning.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS USSR FODDER PROCUREMENT

PM191615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "More Fodder for Livestock Units"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 11 October 62.3 million tons of hay and 61 million tons of cured hay has been procured, 212 million tons of prepared silage has been received, 7 million tons of grass meal had been produced and 15,7 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodders has been laid in.

Completing the late crop harvest these fall days, rural workers have begun a crucial new campaign -- the transfer of livestock to winter stall maintenance.

Delivering the report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the main task in stockraising under present-day conditions is to increase milk yield per cow and the average weight of livestock being supplied. And this certainly means a considerable increase in fodder production and improving the quality and rational utilization of fodder.

In many parts of the country, fall turns out in such a way that farms still have good reserves for replenishing fodder stocks. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now stepping up the laying in of silage and are utilizing the second grass crop. By the way, eager farms not only in the south but also, for example, in the central Nonchernozem zone and in Orel, Tula and Ryazan Oblasts are now gathering their third crop of grasses in an attempt thereby to make up the hay shortfall which occurred in summer.

Moscow Oblast farms are working well at fodder procurement. All types of fodder have been stockpiled in greater quantities here than at the same time last year. It is very important that a lot of hay is laid in -- the procurement plan has been overfulfilled and last year's level exceeded. That is what you call well organized work by all the subdivisions involved in fodder production! But the summer's weather in the Moscow region was no better than in a number of neighboring oblasts which blamed the rain for their failure to procure the requisite quantity of hay. And as a result the oblast's farms sold the state 103,400 tons of milk more in the first 9 months than in the same period last year.

Recently the collectives of the agricultural enterprises of Moscow Oblast's Odintsovskiy, Rizskiy and Domodedovskiy Rayons put forward an initiative to fulfill the plan targets for milk sales ahead of schedule in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This has been given a firm basis. Thus Odintsovskiy Rayon's farms already have 25 quintals of fodder units per head of cattle. The average milk yield per cow in the rayon was 3,461 kg in the first three quarters of the year. The daily yield per cow is 11.5 kg, which is 1 kg more than last year. For the first time in recent years Domodedovskiy Rayon has achieved one of its chief targets: More than 2 tons of hay have been laid in per cow, and, at the moment, the rayon has around 24 quintals of fodder units per standard head of cattle. And fodder procurements are continuing in Moscow Oblast.

In the RSFSR fodder procurements were well organized this year on farms in the Mordovian and Tatar ASSRS and in Leningrad, Kirov, Tula, Chelyabinsk, Kurgan and Sverdlovsk Oblasts. It is gratifying that in the Nonchernozem zone as a whole more hay, haylage, silage, fodder root crops, grass meal and straw have been procured than last year.

Supplies of all types of fodder for livestock are greater than last year in the RSFSR.

In the Ukraine, in Rovno and a number of other oblasts, interfarm mechanized detachments have been set up to accelerate the harvesting of corn for silage. The fact is that this year the availability of harvesting equipment has not increased that much despite the increase in the area sown to corn. Moreover, it has ripened later than usual. And rapid harvesting is the main demand of fodder production. Collaboration comes to the aid once again. Several farms are pooling equipment in one detachment which very quickly harvests the corn as it ripens and lays it down for silage right away. There are 70 of these detachments in Rovno Oblast. And it is thanks to them that harvesting and silage-making are considerably quicker than last year.

A new sector -- fodder production -- is being developed by farms in western parts of Turkmenia, where land has mainly been used only for transhumance sheep farming because of the lack of moisture. For the first time mass sowing of perlo was carried out this year in Kizyl-Arvatskiy and Kazandzhikskiy rayons. Hundreds of hectares of Virgin Lands, irrigated by the Karakum canal, are being prepared for alfalfa, Sudan grass and corn. Every year the fodder area expands and its structure improves as a result of the introduction of new crops -- rape, perlo, wintering oats and triticale. Fodder crops now occupy over 200,000 hectares in the republic. They will provide 1.4 million tons of hay and haylage and a lot of silage and vitamin grass meal for the winter.

Farmers are also concerned about next year's fodder. Farmers in Gomel Oblast started the fall by laying a sound basis for further increasing its productivity by completing the harvesting of perennial grass for seed. The pace of this work is picking up in the other parts of Belorussia. There has been a fine harvest of clover seed, fescue, canary grass and other intensive crops. Over 200 farms in oblast science and production associations have concentrated the crops on large areas and introduced progressive cultivation techniques and comprehensive mechanization. The network of automated interfarm enterprises where the seeds are brought up to high sowing standards has widened and their capacities have increased. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are receiving from them the required set of multicomponent pulse and cereal grass mixtures. The switch to new technology will supply farms with all the grass seed they need for crop rotation fields and for natural hayfields and pastures, which account for one-third of the republic's agricultural land.

But it must also be said that full use is not being made of all opportunities for replenishing fodder stocks on farms in Novgorod, Kursk and Chita Oblasts, the Buryat and Tuva ASSRs and the Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays. There is insufficient fodder here per standard head of livestock for operations to proceed efficiently.

It is clear from the USSR Central Statistical Administration report that the country's farms are provided with more of all types of fodder, except for hay, than last year (the hay figure is 2.1 million tons down). Reserves for replenishing fodder stocks are far from exhausted.

Here is an example: Belgorod and Kursk Oblasts are neighbors. They have nearly finished sugar beet harvesting. The Belgorod farmers are seeking to bring in not only a good harvest of roots, but also to save all the tops and lay down over 1.5 million tons of quality silage. Attention toward this reserve for replenishing fodder stocks has obviously been relaxed in Kursk Oblast. Many tops have already been lost in the fields. Yet it must be too early for the campaign "Keep everything that has been grown!" to come to an end. One would expect local soviets in Kursk and a number of other beet-sowing oblasts to intensify control over the utilization of beet tops.

This is exactly how the leading farms are treating potato tops, sunflower heads and leftovers on vegetable plantations. Everything must be utilized; not a single fodder unit must be lost.

At the same time, it is important to utilize the fodder as rationally as possible. The switch to winter stall barn housing often means, unfortunately, a drop in livestock productivity. Among other reasons, experience shows that it is due to the poor standard of fodder utilization, a nutrient imbalance and careless preparation. At the beginning of the stall barn housing period all expereinced specialists are ensuring that the livestock are well fed and that they have a complete diet.

The specialists' tasks are becoming more complex. It is highly essential to raise livestock raising productivity even more. There must also be a systematic alteration in the diet whereby the proportion of grain, which has markedly increased nearly everywhere recently, is reduced. The experience of our best farms indicates that this is a realistic task. And the way to solve it is in the first place to make rational use of coarse and succulent feeds and skillfully prepare them for administering. An important part is played here by better utilization of food preparation plants. When they are operating smoothly feeding is generally more efficient, which means that less grain is expended.

In most parts of the country the fall is aiding replenishment of fodder stocks for livestock units and the switch to winter housing. It is the duty of local soviets and economic organs to fully exploit all possibilities for increasing livestock raising productivity. Indeed, this very important agricultural sector has an immense part to play in the implementation of the Food Program.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CP PLENUM

LD191640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Tasks of the Georgian party organization in connection with further increases in production of grain and fodder in the light of the requirements put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum and of Comrade Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations were examined today at the Georgian Communist Party plenum. It was noted in the report delivered by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and in the speeches that despite weather troubles the average harvest yield of grain crops will exceed last year's level by 4-5 quintals. This creates good conditions so that at the end of the 5-year plan up to 30 quintals can be collected from each hectare. Special proposals have been submitted on increasing the production of coarse and succulent fodder varieties, so that by 1985 livestock can, on the whole, be assured of its own supplies of fodder.